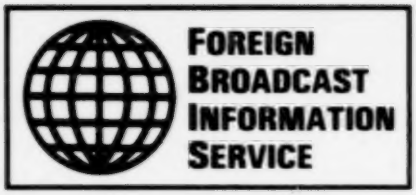


# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-100
Thursday
25 May 1989

# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-100 25 May 1989

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## Inter-Arab Affairs

### Meetings Continue at Arab Summit in Casablanca

*LD2405194189 Rabat RTM Television Network in French 1900 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. The Casablanca Arab emergency summit continues in an atmosphere of brotherhood, serenity, and responsibility. Under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hasan II, it is continuing its work in Casablanca.

Since the day it opened, his majesty, according to several observers present here, has been showing limitless self-denial, great generosity, and an immense political talent so that this meeting will lead, as it is doing, to results that directly and positively reflect on the aspirations of the Arab nation and its hopes for progress and peace.

### King Husayn's Speech to Closed Session Cited

*JN2505062789 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] Casablanca—His Majesty King Husayn has said that since the convening of the summit of accord and reconciliation in Amman in November 1987 and the summit of Algiers in June 1988, many achievements that are the subject of our pride, hope, and confidence in the future have been attained. Among these achievements is Iran's acceptance of the cease-fire in accordance with [UN] Security Council Resolution No 598 as a result of sisterly Iraq's steadfastness, adherence to the will of peace, and its splendid victory in the battlefield.

Among these achievements also is the entrenchment, continuation, and escalation of the Palestinian people's intifadah [uprising] in the face of the forces of darkness and occupation. Among these achievements also is the splendid militant integration between the heroic Palestinian people in the occupied territory and its wise leadership—the initiative represented by the PLO.

In a speech delivered at the closed session that continued until dawn this morning in the emergency Arab summit in Casablanca, his majesty added that this era has witnessed the launching of the Arab Cooperation Council and the Arab Maghreb Union that will constitute together with the Gulf Cooperation Council additional sources to strengthen the general Arab efforts that organize us all in the mother institution—the Arab League.

King Husayn said: We are confident that these and other positive developments will expedite the process of integration and cohesion among our states and peoples to safeguard Arab security and preserve the higher interests of the nation amid the contemporary developments and challenges. These developments and challenges are represented in particular by the large international blocs and the effect of the scientific and technological progress in our world.

His majesty added: What increases our confidence in the soundness of our trend and the inevitability of its success is that we are the sons of the same nation; we have one objective, common fate, and eternal spiritual heritage; and we have manpower, resources, and position that qualify us to face these challenges with confidence and success. I am confident that we can expedite this trend and shorten its time if we give the required flexibility to the rules and frameworks that organize these collective efforts through modernizing and adjusting the systems in accordance with which decisions are taken and stands are adopted in the institutions of the common Arab action.

In accordance with this, the king added, we believe that it is time we introduce the necessary amendments to these institutions' method of action so that the will of the majority will prevail out of our belief that the majority neither takes a decision nor adopts a stand that is not in the interest of the group and nation.

In his speech, his majesty welcomed His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak saying: On this historic occasion, it pleases me in particular to welcome the big brother His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who took his position among us, in our ranks, and in our hearts representing the land and genuine people of Egypt—a country that is known for its contribution to sacrifices and giving for the sake of its nation and its just causes. He added that Egypt's regaining of its natural role in the heart of its nation will enrich the march of the nation, strengthen its forces, and give a big momentum to its hopes. The king said: You are welcome, oh honored brother, among and with your kinfolk. Your great country and your genuine Arab people are welcomed in the center of their glorious nation.

His Majesty King Husayn said: The central cause of the Arabs in Palestine has entered a decisive turning point that requires from us a clear and tangible collective support. The blessed intifadah of our brothers that has entered its 18th month against the Israeli occupation merits such a support not only because it represents the Palestinian people's solid will to regain their national, legitimate rights but also because of the achievements it has attained so far. Among these achievements is the conviction entrenched in the world, particularly in the American and Israeli arenas, that there is no return to the fait accompli which Israel was trying to entrench.

His majesty added: We have cohesion with the Palestine question, we live with it, and we are committed to the pan-Arab responsibility in the work to highlight the Palestinian identity and character as well as to reinforce the intifadah. In light of all this, we, in Jordan, took the initiative and announced the legal and administrative disengagement with the West Bank in response to the general Arab trend, the demands of the Palestinian people and their leadership, and the requirements of the developments in the Palestinian struggle. If some historical events

have accompanied the intifadah, the decision of disengagement was the most prominent. The decision gave the PLO, in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, the opportunity to shoulder the first and complete responsibility in accordance with its will that represents the will of the Arab Palestinian people to regain Palestinian national rights.

His majesty stressed that the Arab stand has been perfected through the realistic, constructive stand spelled out by the Palestinian leadership and the PLO's response to the requirements of a just and comprehensive peace. This has clearly improved the chances of holding an international peace conference on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and solving all aspects of the Palestine question, so that the PLO will participate in it as a basic party representing the State of Palestine, along with the participation of all parties to the conflict and the permanent member states of the Security Council.

His majesty voiced the hope that the U.S. Administration will exert efforts and use its influence to develop the Israeli stand and make it more responsive to the requirements of a just and comprehensive peace. He voiced his hope that this would be done in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other UN Security Council permanent member states and the UN secretary general out of its declared awareness of the danger posed by the continued absence of peace in the light of the mass destructive weapons possessed by the region's states.

In his speech, His Majesty King Husayn dealt with the Lebanese question and said: Our pan-Arab duty makes it incumbent on all Arab states to work for an end to the present Lebanese tragedy for the sake of preserving Lebanon firstly and the Arab countries surrounding it secondly, according to the following bases:

1. Reject all forms and causes of fragmentation, thwart the attempts at Balkanization sought by the nation's enemies in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Arab homeland, and put an end to the attempts to fan the fire of sectarian division and to use Arabs to strike at Arabs.

2. Abide completely by this Arab decision, continually support and implement it, and stand united against any Lebanese party that might deviate from our Arab consensus, God forbid.

As for what is related to Lebanon, all its sons should be addressed in one tongue. Their direct meeting and dialogue should be secured under an agreed supervision that is accountable for us all so that whatever is necessary can be done to rebuild Lebanon on solid and lasting bases and attain our and their aspirations to safeguard their national unity and independence and achieve their sovereignty over all their territory.

3. Concentrate on the target of the withdrawal of all the occupying Israeli forces and the departure of the alien Iranian force from all the Lebanese territories through a comprehensive Arab effort in which Syria plays its role side by side with its Arab brothers in a coordinated joint action whether in the Lebanese or international arenas. The UN Security Council and the Security Council's permanent member states should contribute toward this end.

4. While stressing that all Arabs respect Lebanon's independence and full sovereignty over its territories, agreement will be reached on deploying joint Arab forces in Lebanon temporarily and for a specific period of time. It is high time for the Arabs to assume the burden and responsibility of dealing with the situation being undertaken by sisterly Syria and its forces, which entered Lebanon in the first place to stop bloodshed and achieve Lebanese reconciliation. This helps concentrate efforts on evacuating the occupying Israeli forces and the alien Iranian forces from the Lebanese territories in accordance with an Arab plan drafted by us at this meeting. With the attainment of this objective, Syria will have performed its full duty toward Lebanon and toward itself and its nation, considering it the closest sister of Lebanon. We will also all have the honor of helping Lebanon and serving it as well as helping Syria and serving it and serving our pan-Arab security and the future of our generations with the help and will of God. Thus, we will end the tragedy of Lebanon and bury forever the evil of Balkanization that is threatening the Arab states in the eastern Mediterranean. I am confident that what will help us crystallize this trend and render it a success is the fact that all the Lebanese brothers share the common objective of restoring their national unity and constitutional institutions and rebuilding Lebanon, benefiting from the past mistakes and taking into consideration the requisites of national balance.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed the need to make Iran, the sisterly Islamic state, understand that it should comply with the requisites of peace and good neighborliness and to embark on negotiations with the capable and triumphant Iraq in good faith in order to move from the state of cease-fire to a comprehensive peaceful settlement of all aspects of the conflict for the sake of spreading stability in the region and strengthening the bonds of Islamic fraternity among the region's peoples. His majesty stressed that Iran will be more responsive to this message once it senses the Arab nation's unanimity and full solidarity with Iraq in support of its honorable, just stand which seeks peace that preserves the two sides' legitimate historical rights and lays down the pillars of good neighborliness and noninterference in internal affairs. He added that this should be done so that the region's peoples can devote their efforts to construction and discard forever the option of war or preparation for new military actions.

### Iraqi, Syrian Presidents Reportedly Meet

*NC2405194589 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1943 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] We have learned that a meeting was held between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Moroccan King Hassan II attended the meeting.

### 'Iraqi Sources' Deny Meeting

*NC2405221389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 24 May 89*

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 24 May (MENA)—This evening, Iraqi sources denied reports that a meeting had taken place between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. [passage omitted]

## Syria's President al-Asad Meets Arab Leaders

### Meets Yasir 'Arafat

*NC2405185289 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1848 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Casablanca, 24 May (MENA)—The efforts that the Arab leaders made in Casablanca successfully resulted in the holding of a meeting today between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Palestinian Leader Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine.

### Receives Others

*JN2405184289 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1827 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at his place of residence in Casablanca this afternoon Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya, later joined the meeting.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' attended the meeting. The discussion dealt with the topics listed on the agenda of the extraordinary Arab summit convening in Casablanca.

### Further on Meetings

*JN2405163889 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received early this morning Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Present were Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. During the meeting, talks centered on the general Arab situation, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict and the situation in Lebanon. They also discussed the issues proposed before the extraordinary Arab summit. Points of view were identical on the issues of discussion.

President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1300 this afternoon Damascus time—1000 Casablanca time—at his place of residence Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. On the Bahraini side, it was attended by Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Transportation Minister Ibrahim Humaydan, and Information Minister Tariq al-Mu'ayyad. Talks during the meeting centered on the situation in the Arab arena and efforts to unite the Arab stand in confronting the Zionist challenge to the Arab nation as well as issues dealing with the extraordinary summit.

The president at 1345 Damascus time received Yemen Arab Republic President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and on the Yemeni side Deputy Prime Minister Mujahid Abu Shawarib, Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, and Minister of State for Unity Affairs Yahya al-'Arashi. During the meeting, talks centered on the issues before the extraordinary Arab summit and those raised during contacts held among the kings and presidents of the Arab states participating in the summit.

His excellency the president received at 1445 at his place of residence in Casablanca his majesty the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'. On the Jordanian side, it was attended by the prime minister, al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir; the chief of the Royal Court, Dhuqan al-Hindawi; the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Marwan al-Qasim; the king's political advisor, 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; and the king's special advisor, 'Amir Khammash. Talks centered on the Arab situation, topics proposed before the extraordinary Arab summit, and Syria's proposals to strengthen the Arab stand in the face of the Zionist challenges and other such challenges facing the Arab nation.

## Iraq's Saddam Husayn Confers With Arab Leaders

### Meets With YAR's Salih

*JN2405185989 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Casablanca, 24 May (INA)—Leader President Saddam Husayn today paid a visit to his brother, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemeni Arab Republic [YAR], at his residence. The discussion dealt with the topics on the agenda of the extraordinary Arab summit being held in Casablanca.

### Visits Jordan's King Husayn

*JN2405190189 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 24 May 89*

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 24 May (INA)—President Saddam Husayn today paid a visit to his brother, His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, at his residence. The

discussion during the meeting dealt with the topics on the agenda of the extraordinary Arab summit being held in Casablanca. [passage omitted]

### Mubarak Confers With Bendjedid, Al-Qadhdhafi

*NC2405152989 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Casablanca, 24 May (MENA)—A tripartite meeting was held today between Presient Husni Mubarak, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the Algerian president's residence. After the tripartite summit, which lasted approximately 2 hours, a bilateral meeting was held between President Mubarak and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

At the end of the tripartite summit meeting, the Algerian president made a statement, expressing his utmost pleasure with these Arab meetings. He said: I believe this is the first time we have met at this level and in this pleasant an atmosphere, which has prevailed during the conference. It is a very positive atmosphere. This makes us very optimistic about the future of the Arab nation after we had agreed on firm and objective bases in order to build our Arab nation.

Bendjedid added: We are especially very happy with the meeting between some of the brothers who have not met for several years. An atmosphere of brotherhood prevailed during these meetings, and this makes us optimistic about the future and unity of our Arab nation, God willing.

Answering a question about the expected efforts, folowing this Algerian initiative, to effect an Egyptian-Libyan reconcilation, the Algerian president said: The relations will be strong, God willing.

For his part, answering questions on his impression of the meeting, President Husni Mubarak said: All I can say now is thank you to my brother President Chadli Bendjedid, who has indeed exerted an effort whether yesterday or today. His comment is enough as it contains numerous meanings if we examine them carefully and analyze them.

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi commented on the summit meeting by saying: "The Algerian leader has expressed what we would like to say about this meeting."

The three leaders, Mubarak, Bendjedid, and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi rode in the same car folowing the conclusion of their talks, and they left for the royal palace in Casablanca to attend the Arab sumit conference session being held under the chairmanship of Morocco's King Hassan II.

As the three leaders were leaving the Algerian president's residence, the members of the Egyptian, Algerian, and Libyan delegations applauded this warm and fraternal meeting.

### Interviewed on Summit

*JN2405211589 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2010 GMT 24 May 89*

[Interview with Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak by news director Antoine Nawfal in Casablanca, during the "Panorama" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Nawfal] Mr President, Egypt returned today to the Arab League. Its return undoubtedly entails responsibilities on Egypt, responsibilities toward the important Arab causes. Among these causes, as you mentioned in your speech yesterday, are the Lebanese and Palestinian causes. With respect to the Lebanese cause, will the summit formulate a visualization for the settlement of this cause?

[Mubarak] With respect to the first part of the question on Egypt's return to the Arab League and the responsibilities it will shoulder, I would like to say that even before this return, Egypt has always shouldered its responsibilities toward our brothers in the Arab nation, whether within the Arab League, or outside it. The best proof of this is that during the period when relations with Egypt were frozen, Egypt continued to exert a very huge effort that exceeded any other effort in the Arab region with respect to the Arab causes. Let us take the Palestinian cause as an example. It is well known what Egypt has done before it returned to the Arab League. As for the Lebanese cause, our stand on it is explicit, we have stated this more than once.

With respect to what the summit can achieve, we hope that the summit will come out with positive decisions. There is a six-man committee which is carrying out its work. We all support this committee. I believe that what I said yesterday on our viewpoint on the Lebanese cause is clear. We all want, and all the Arab leaders here wish that Lebanon become the master of its own decision and of its sovereignty, that no forces remain there, and that it exercises its rights as any democratic state in the Arab region.

[Nawfal] Mr President, you mentioned the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Can you clarify this point?

[Mubarak] By God, this point is clear, and does not need further clarification. Any non-Lebanese forces are considered to be foreign forces.

[Nawfal] Some believe that the settlement of the Lebanese crisis passes through the settlement of the Syrian-Iraqi disagreement. What is your opinion?

[Mubarak] This is not the problem because both Syria and Iraq are defending the cause with us. However, if we at the Arab summit can reach a decision, I do not believe our brothers in Iraq will oppose any solution to the Lebanese cause. The Iraqi brothers wish is that Lebanon becomes independent. There is no disagreement on this. I know that President Saddam Husayn wants this.

[Nawfal] Of course, Egypt can influence Iraq now more than it can influence Syria?

[Mubarak] I would like to tell you something. The two are brothers. I have said this for a long time, and not only today. We also have very good relations with President Saddam Husayn since a long time ago. Our relations with Syria were at a standstill in spite of what used, for a long time, to link me to President Hafiz al-Asad. However, I expect that there will be rationalism with respect to the Lebanese cause. The cause is that of an Arab country whose problem has been going on for over 14 years. This is a very serious matter. As an Arab nation, we must not wait for U.S. solutions, European solutions, or solutions from any non-Arab country.

[Nawfal] Mr President, U.S. Secretary of State Baker talks about Shamir's plan as a whole and urges the Arabs to take a clear stand on this peace plan. What is your opinion of the current U.S. policy?

[Mubarak] As far as I know, the current U.S. policy is perhaps better than ever before. If we talk about Baker's statement, we must say that the statement is double-sided. The first side addresses Israel and tells her enough of annexation of territories, you must abandon this or that principle, and so on. The other side addresses the Arabs. Therefore, it is a balanced statement. Although we have some reservations, we cannot deny that it is a positive statement in the full meaning of the word.

Shamir's initiative, in fact, is not very clear to me. A week ago, he told his party that there will be no relinquishment of one inch of land, no international conference but an international effort, and other no's. This makes one very much doubt the intentions of Mr Shamir. The subject of elections is not clear to me. Its relationship with a final solution is not clear. What is the role of the residents of east Jerusalem? There are many unclear and vague points to us as leaders so as to be able to say [words indistinct].

[Nawfal] Does this mean that Egypt is studying Shamir's plan?

[Mubarak] Actually, there is no clear plan before us to study.

[Nawfal] Maybe it needs to be studied, Mr President?

[Mubarak] But (?what) is the plan? Every day intentions are revealed through many statements. His declared plan is vague. Successive statements are made about it. His last statement to his party 4 days ago revealed unhealthy intentions regarding the issue.

[Nawfal] Mr President, you will soon visit Paris, I believe on 13 July. This visit is within regular visits between Egypt and France on the one hand, and on the other coincides with Egypt's day at the Arab World Institute. What do you expect from this visit?

[Mubarak] It is on the bicentennial anniversary of the French revolution. The visit coincides with the industrial summit in France. It will be a chance to meet with the leaders of these states. We have relations with all of them. We will talk about issues of interest to us—the Middle East, Lebanon, and Third World debts. This last issue is very important and vital. It has become a [word indistinct] issue for many of the Third World states. If no solution is reached to this issue, it will lead to a recession even in the industrial world. It will affect the industrial world as much as it will affect the Third World states.

[Nawfal] Your Excellency the President, how do view the future of the Egyptian-Libyan relations after your meeting with President al-Qadhdhafi today?

[Mubarak] I hope the relations ... [changes thought] Libya is a neighboring country. I do not say this because I met with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. I have been saying this for a long time. I have always hoped that our relations with our neighbors will be as good as possible. Although we concluded a peace treaty with Israel, we and Libya cannot remain like this. During my meeting with Col al-Qadhdhafi we had very realistic, serious, and frank talks about many issues. I hope the atmosphere will clear up. This is a natural situation with a neighboring country.

[Nawfal] A final question, Your Excellency the President, what would you call this summit in Morocco? Would you call it the summit of reconciliation, or what?

[Mubarak] You can call it anything. The summit of reconciliation or whatever. It is a special summit. I consider it a historic summit for the Arab nation.

[Nawfal] Thank you, Mr President.

### King Husayn Receives Al-Qadhdhafi, Others

*JN2405173489 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] On the sidelines of the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca, a meeting took place this afternoon between His Majesty King Husayn and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi. The discussion during this 1-hour meeting dealt with the opening and development of new channels for increasing the fields of cooperation between the two countries.

His majesty the king received at his residence in Casablanca a short while ago His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Al Sabah, Kuwait's heir apparent and prime minister. The meeting was attended by the members of the Jordanian delegation accompanying the king. It was attended on the Kuwaiti side by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad Al Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the official delegation accompanying the Kuwaiti heir apparent.

The king is currently receiving at his residence in Casablanca Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

### Further on Husay's Meetings

*JN2405194389 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] His majesty the king today visited the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani.

His majesty also visited the Syrian president, Mr Hafiz al-Asad, at his residence in Casablanca this afternoon.

His majesty conferred for an hour with the Libyan leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and discussed with him further promoting bilateral relations.

His majesty received at his residence the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah Al Sabah.

Later in the day, his majesty conferred with the Iraqi president, Saddam Husayn.

Following last night's opening meeting of the summit, his majesty conferred with President Saddam Husayn of Iraq; President Husni Mubarak of Egypt; President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan of the United Arab Emirates; and the ruler of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

His majesty the king received at his residence in Casablanca this evening Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Arab Republic of Yemen.

Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said in a statement that the meeting of the three leaders is part of the coordination and consultations among the heads of state of the Arab Cooperation Council. He said the three leaders also discussed issues on the agenda of the emergency summit and ways of fostering Arab solidarity.

Meanwhile, the prime minister, Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, today received the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud.

### Omani Sultan Meets With UAE's Shaykh Zayid

*JN2405134889 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received today at his place of residence in Casablanca His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, United Arab Emirates [UAE] president.

During the meeting, they discussed the issues on the emergency Arab summit's agenda, foremost of which is the Palestine question, the Lebanese crisis, and Egypt's return to the Arab ranks, as well as the issue of clearing the Arab atmosphere.

The meeting was attended by the two official delegations of Oman and the UAE.

### UAE's Zayid Orders $10 Million for Intifadah

*JN2405135289 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1310 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Casablanca, 24 May (WAKH)—WAM has said that His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, has decided to present $10 million in support to the blessed Palestinian intifadah [uprising] in the occupied homeland.

### Qatari Amir Confers With 'Arafat, King Husayn

*JN2405160089 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1415 GMT 24 May 89*

[Excerpts] Casablanca, 24 May (WAKH)—His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar, received at his residence in Casablanca this afternoon Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat.

QNA [QATAR NEWS AGENCY] said that during the meeting a general review was made of the progress of the Arab summit and the topics on its agenda. The two leaders reviewed in particular the developments in the Palestine question in light of the political trends and moves based on the Palestine National Council's resolutions formulated in its recent session in Algiers as well as the Palestinian initiative declared by President 'Arafat at the United Nations in Geneva last December.

The two leaders also discussed ways to address the international efforts aimed at convening a UN-sponsored international peaceful conference on the Middle East to be attended by all parties to the conflict, including the PLO on an equal footing with the other parties.

The discussion also dealt with the developments in the occupied territory and the continuous escalation in the heroic Palestinian intifadah [uprising] against the Israeli occupation. They discussed ways to ensure its continuation until this fraternal Arab people regain their national, legitimate rights, particularly their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil.

The talks also dealt with the ways to lay down more solid bases for the common Arab efforts aimed at closing Arab ranks, clearing atmospheres, and strengthening cooperation in the field of the common Arab action. [passage omitted]

His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani also received Jordan's King Husayn. QNA said that Shaykh Khalifah and King Husayn reviewed the overall issues and topics being discussed by the Arab leaders at the summit meeting. They also discussed the best ways to emerge from this summit, which is being held under delicate and important circumstances, with resolutions that will unite stands, close ranks, and build the basic Arab strength so that the Arab nation will face the great challenges and very serious threats to the pan-Arab security.

The meeting was attended by the members of the official Qatari and Jordanian delegations.

### YAR President Meets Various Arab Leaders

*JN2405190989 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 May 89*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The brother leader secretary general [of the Yemen Arab Republic] [YAR] met with his brother the custodian of the two holy mosques, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, at the residence of the Saudi monarch. The two leaders exchanged points of view and discussions on the current issues and developments which are of concern to our Arab nation. They affirmed coordination between the two countries within the framework of the emergency Arab summit's works which would enable the summit to achieve the results which our entire nation is aspiring for. The two leaders discussed the brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries and issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended from our side by brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee; and 'Ali al-Mukhallad al-Anisi, head of the Prime Minister's Office and member of Standing Committee. On the Saudi side, the meeting was attended by brothers His Highness Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal, Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Hisham Nazir, and Foreign Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mansuri.

In another meeting, brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, at 1330 this afternoon Sanaa time—1030 in the morning Casablanca time—received at his place of residence brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, head of the State of Palestine and PLO Executive Committee chairman. During the meeting, they exchanged points of view and discussed issues on the agenda of the emergency Arab summit, foremost of which is the Palestine question and the developments taking place in the occupied Arab territories.

The meeting was attended by brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; Yahya al-'Arashi, minister of state for unity affairs and member of the Standing Committee; and 'Ali Muhammad al-Anisi, head of the Prime Minister's Office and member of the Standing Committee.

The brother leader Secretary General Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih received at 1430 this afternoon Sanaa time brother Mohamed Ali Hamud, Somali foreign minister and head of its delegation to the summit. During the meeting, they discussed the fraternal relations and areas of cooperation between the two brotherly countries. They affirmed coordination and discussion within the framework of the emergency summit's works.

### Tunisian President Leaves Morocco 24 May

*LD2405163789 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 May 89*

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali left Morocco this afternoon after taking part, together with his brother leaders of the Arab countries, in the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca. [passage omitted]

### 'Text' of Submitted PLO Working Paper

*LD2505065789 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text of the 'Palestinian working paper' submitted by the PLO to the Arab summit in Casablanca on 20 May—read by announcer]

[Text] The emergency Arab summit conference held in Casablanca on the basis of its commitment to the principles and hopes defined by Arab summit conferences out of the Arab countries' concern to continue working by all means to achieve a just peace to the Middle East problem and its essence, the Palestinian issue, reaffirms its previous resolutions:

First, the imperativeness of Israeli withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories that were occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem and placing Palestinian territories, after Israeli withdrawal, temporarily under UN supervision in preparation for the Palestinian people's exercise of their national rights, and abolishment of all annexation plans and the removal of all settlements set up by Israel on this land.

Second, to enable the Palestinian people to establish the independent state on their soil, following its declaration at the 19th Palestine National Council [PNC] session in Algiers on 15 November 1988.

Third, to settle the Palestinian refugee problem in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 194.

Fourth, to convene an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all the parties to the conflict—including the State of Palestine with an independent delegation—to carry out negotiations and to finalize preparations for the peace process on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, realize the firm national rights of the Palestinian people, and agree on security guarantees for all countries of the region including the State of Palestine. It expresses its great pride in the great popular intifadah [uprising] in occupied Palestinian territories and holds in esteem the spirit of sacrifice and challenge by which the Palestinian masses are confronting the Israeli forces of occupation and ruthlessness. It expresses its exaltation of the souls of the martyrs of the intifadah, greets the wounded heroes and steadfast detainees in the occupations' prisons, and it reaffirms the importance of supporting the intifadah materially and politically in all other fields, to maintain its persistence and escalation until its objectives of freedom and (?independence) are achieved.

It [the summit conference] resolves:

First, to support the resolutions of the PNC's 19th session, the intifadah session, and to express its commitment to providing all kinds of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, to achieve the establishment of an independent Palestinian State with holy Jerusalem as its capital. It also reaffirms its support for the Palestinian initiative based on the Arab peace plan and international legitimacy and its welcome of the positive international response to the initiative.

Second, to set up a supreme Arab commission at the summit level, presided over by His Majesty King Hassan II of the brotherly Kingdom of Morocco and chairman of the Arab summit and with the membership of a number of Arab leaders or those representing them to follow up moves in the international arena to secure the success of the Palestinian political initiative.

Third, to support the Palestinian stand rejecting the Israeli Government's plan of holding elections under occupation with a view to undermining the popular intifadah, falsifying the will of the Palestinian people and bypassing the PLO and the Palestinian people's national rights, and the need to adhere to ending the Israeli occupation and placing the occupied territories under temporary UN supervision, to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right of self-determination.

Fourth, to set up a five-member commission composed of the Arab Republic of Egypt, the State of Palestine, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Republic of Lebanon to coordinate and prepare for the convening of an international peace conference on the basis of the resolutions of the Arab summit and international legitimacy.

Fifth, to adhere to providing all kinds of support and political, material and information backing to the intrepid intifadah of the Palestinian people via the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in the following way: (a) To pay the sum of $138 million, which was endorsed at the Algiers summit to be paid by the Arab countries according to their [word indistinct] to the Arab League budget; (b) commitment to providing $34 million monthly, which was endorsed at the Algiers summit to provide for the needs of the intifadah and secure its persistence; (c) to call on the Arab masses to encourage popular donation for the benefit of the intifadah.

Sixth, to call on the international community and the [UN] Security Council to bear responsibility for crimes of war and crimes which violate humanitarian peace and the principles of international law, which are perpetrated by Israel against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, and the need to adopt deterrent international measures to stop these crimes including the imposition of sanctions on Israel according to Chapter Seven of the UN Charter.

Seventh, to call on the USA to develop its stand vis-a-vis the PLO and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and open recognition of the Palestinian people's right of self- determination.

## Palestinian Affairs

### Statement by PFLP-GC's Jibril to Arab Summit

*JN2405172089 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 May 89*

[Statement by Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, "to our steadfast kinfolk in Palestine, to the masses of our Arab masses everywhere, and to the Arab summit"; date, place not given]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. There is no doubt that this [Arab League summit] conference is meeting at a serious stage in the history of our Arab nation and in the history and hopes of our struggling people inside and outside Palestine. There is no doubt that this emergency call by King Hassan is not aimed at mobilizing Arab and Islamic potentials to confront the Zionist and imperialist arrogance.

Everybody knows that since the Fes summit conference in 1982, a new Arab course has emerged. This course depends on the political, peaceful option and on rejecting any other option even if it calls for mobilizing the Arab military and economic potentials to face the American and Israeli game. Since 1982, the Arab summits have been making concession after concession.

The summit convenes now particularly after the Palestinian concessions made by Mr Yasir 'Arafat throughout the past year—concessions that show the extent and dimension of Palestinian deviation, as well as the deviation of the Palestinian leadership from the objectives of the Palestinian people and our Arab nation. In these concessions, 'Arafat accepted Resolution 242 with its cancellation of the right to return to Palestine and in consideration of the fact that the problem of the Palestinians who were expelled from their land is a problem of refugees. These concessions divided the Palestinian people—in accordance with the dominating leadership of the PLO—into the Arabs of Israel, the Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza, and the refugees living in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and other areas. These concessions made at the recent session of the Palestine National Council [PNC] in Stockholm, Geneva, and in Paris are serious and very important.

We believe that [King] Hassan and some reactionary Arab regimes want, through the convening of this conference, to achieve cunning objectives that have never been in the interest of our cause or the struggle of our nation and people.

They want first to protect the leadership represented by 'Arafat, as well as the concessions. They want to give these concessions an Arab identity because 'Arafat began to feel, through the militant and combat confrontations inside and outside the occupied territory as well as through the political confrontations, the seriousness of these concessions toward the Palestinian territory. 'Arafat wants now an Arab seal of approval to entrench these concessions and legitimize them.

The second objective King Hassan II seeks to achieve is to legalize the defeatist trend within the Arab house, particularly through the return of Egypt which is shackled by the Camp David accords. This means the acceptance of Egypt, shackled by Camp David, has recognized the Israeli enemy, and now has raised the Israeli flag on the banks of the Nile. This means that King Hassan II or any of these Arab leaders can find justifications to meet with the Israelis or receive them in any Arab capital. Through Egypt's return to the Arab League, they seek to normalize the Arab state of affairs toward the Camp David accords.

The third objective they seek to achieve through the convocation of this summit is to besiege the Arab and Palestinian forces which reject the proposed settlement programs. That is why we witnessed before the summit convened a serious escalation of the conflict and fighting in Lebanon. The objective of this is to blackmail Syria and President Hafiz al-Asad through the Syrian presence in Lebanon. The support provided by Iraq and 'Arafat, as well as the covert support by the other reactionary Arab regimes to General 'Awn, has taken place only to blackmail and threaten Syria and to tell it that its presence in Lebanon has become endangered and on the verge of ending. They wanted to imply that the national and pan-Arab program Syria is seeking to implement in Lebanon is doomed to failure. They now want to carry out a vicious barter operation between the state of affairs in Lebanon and the state of affairs in the Palestinian arena. They want Syria and Libya to offer concessions with respect to the U.S.-Zionist program that Bush is now pushing. This program is Shamir's election plan, a lowly overt attempt to abort the intifadah [uprising]. Husni Mubarak agreed to Shamir's plan following his visit to Washington. Other Arab leaders who recently visited Washington also agreed to this plan.

What is taking place in Casablanca is actually a conflict among Arab defeatist leaders, headed by the leader of the PLO who is supported by a large number of Arab reactionary regimes. Arrayed against this axis is an Arab axis that seeks as much as possible not to offer concessions that will affect the future, history, aspirations, and historical rights of this nation. This second axis has tried as much as possible to reach agreement during the Tripoli and Oran meetings. These meetings were an attempt to form a bloc to check the defeatism of the Arab reactionaries who are now led by Egypt following its return to the Arab League. Unfortunately, they use 'Arafat as a cover. Thus, the reactionary axis can say: The Palestinians agree. What more do you want? Do you want to play oneupmanship with the Palestinian people?

We are sure these backward Arab regimes are exploiting the local, individual circumstances of each Arab country. They are taking advantage of some international political positions. They are taking advantage of the weak Arab states to achieve, in the final analysis, their capitulationist options over all the Arab reality and leaders.

Despite this bad situation and the sly, negative exploitation of these regimes, we believe that these forfeiting regimes—including 'Arafat, who has become a regime like theirs—are incapable of forcing and twisting the arm of this nation to make the United States and Israel capitulate. They are attempting to distribute Palestinian blood on all the rulers currently meeting in Casablanca so that they will shoulder the joint responsibility of this treachery.

However, we in the front believe wholeheartedly that there are Arab powers from which neither these rulers nor the United States will be able to wrench a capitulationist decision with which to control the Arab nation.

The U.S. secretary of state was clear 24 hours ago when he addressed the summit conference [as heard] and set defined conditions. He told the conference: You all have

to recognize the Zionist entity. You all have to stop the political boycott of Israel. You have to halt the economic boycott. You have to withdraw your previous resolutions which pushed the international community to view Zionism as a form of racism. This is what Baker told the leaders convening in Casablanca.

We believe that what is happening now is a process of struggle. Of course, we in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC] consider any resolutions affecting our Palestinian people's struggles, our Arab nation's hopes, and our Islamic nation's expectations—any resolutions issued by this conference—not the concern of the Palestinian or Arab people or this Islamic nation everywhere. These resolutions concern the rulers who undoubtedly and without dispute still are tools of the U.S. imperialist arm.

It is said that Egypt's return to the Arab nation consitutes a gain. Has Egypt returned to the Arab nation after abandoning the Camp David treaty? Is it true that we could be deceived by sweet talk saying that Egypt declares its adherence to the Arab League Charter?

We now challenge Husni Mubarak to utter some specific words in Casablanca in Rabat [as heard]. We challenge him to say that if the Zionist enemy launches an aggression on any Arab state, Egypt would show commitment to the Joint Defense Pact and fight the Zionist enemy alongside its fraternal Arab states. We are well aware that the Zionists are making military preparations to deal a military blow at Lebanon, as happened in 1982. We challenge President Husni Mubarak to state these words in all clarity. As for their [Egyptians'] saying that they are committed to the Arab League Charter, we would like to say that the Arab League Charter enshrines many things. We want to stress the essence of the Arab League Charter; namely, the Joint Arab Defense Pact. As for the Arab League Charter, it enshrines economic, cultural, political, and information literature. When it is said that Egypt is committed to the Arab League Charter, if embarrassed any day, it would say that it is committed to 95 percent of the Arab League Charter. The remaining five percent would then turn out to be the Joint Arab Defense Pact.

Husni Mubarak and Egypt's return are not gains for the Arab nation's efforts in its confrontation of the imperialist and reactionary schemes. We have not heard ay complaints from the United States or the Zionist entity over Egypt's return to the Arab League. We have not heard from that direction any negative reaction to Egypt's return. No, we say that Husni Mubarak undoubtedly sent messages to the Zionist entity and the United States telling them both that Egypt's return to the Arab League seeks to lead the Arab League states to sign peace agreements modeled on the Camp David accords, rather than to rid itself of the Camp David accords. We know well that the game is currently being played in Rabat [as received], Washington, and Tel Aviv against the heroic intifadah in the occupied Palestinian territories. The objective of all of these parties is to devise a way to contain the intifadah being staged by our people inside our homeland—as they believed that they have finished off the Palestinian revolution outside the occupied territories and dealt a blow to its infrastructure and that there are now only leaders whose headquarters are planes, hotels, and meeting venues. According to their thinking, the armed struggle has been finished off as a result of the blows dealt to the PLO below the belt.

Nowadays, they are attempting in one way or another to contain the intifadah as a first step. Thereafter, they will seek to deliver the head of the intifadah when they feel that they have been given some crumbs. The story of such rulers is reminiscent of what happened in the 1936 revolt when the Arab rulers and some Palestinian leaders at the time intervened to abort the 1936 revolt in favor of their ally, Britain. Now, the names are the only things that have changed. The ally, which was Britain, has become the United States.

We believe that our people everywhere are fully aware of the nature of this conspiracy. Our heroic people, who are suffering and facing coercion and starvation in Palestinian territory, also know the objectives of these rulers and some Palestinian leaders. Therefore we say: O our people and kinfolk in Palestine, in the West Bank, Gaza, the Triangle, and Jaffa. We have to plant our feet firmly on the ground and confront the Zionist warmachine. We know full well that you are fighting with bare chests. However, we say to you that you have gained the respect of all good forces in this world. The Zionist enemy has reached a very serious impasse not only inside its entity but also in the world.

O our people and kinfolk. Demonstrate more steadfastness despite your pain, because you know full well that if this intifadah is aborted as a result of external or internal acts, the result will be a kind of defeat and disgrace that will affect the future of our conflict with the Zionist enemy.

O our people, women, children, old men, youths, and strike forces in the occupied Palestinian territory. Pay no attention to those evil rulers and leaders who are meeting in Casablanca to satisfy their masters in the United States and some Western countries. Be confident that there are important forces in the Arab homeland and among our Palestinian people everywhere who are standing on your side. Not all those who are meeting in Casablanca are with bowed heads. Some of them went there to fight for the sake of this nation and for the sake of the future of our Palestinian people, who are part of the future and struggle of our Arab nation. We know full well the size of the tribulation and tragedies you are facing in the occupied territory. We also know full well that the enemy has escalated its confrontation with you. The only choice before you is to further escalate your confrontation against the enemy just as you decided yesterday—when an Arab Palestinian is killed inside, the price will be a soldier or a settler.

Blessed be this will. We know well that some defeatist leaders gave everything—recognition of the Zionist enemy [occupation] of three quarters of Palestine. The difference is now over the one quarter left. You know that your enemy has established its settlements on 60 percent of the West Bank and Gaza. This means that the conflict and difference will only be over less than one-fifth of Palestine. Those leaders presented programs for coexistence with the Zionist entity and joint economic plans with the Zionist enemy. Those leaders have abrogated the National Palestinian Charter, on whose basis the contemporary Palestinian revolution was launched and on whose basis dozens, and in fact hundreds of thousands of martyrs and detainees, have been offered.

This leadership made a serious and important concession in the PLO program; that is, repatriation to Palestine. Despite this, this leadership has only harvested wind and thorns. What is left for this conceding leadership is to relinquish the intifadah, your blessed, heroic intifadah.

O people inside. Be aware of their games. Do not accept the sugarcoated poison. Demonstrate more patience. All the world's peoples have achieved their independence through blood, efforts, sweat, and pain. Our people in Algeria offered 1 million martyrs on the path of liberation; the Vietnamese people offered millions of martyrs for the sake of Vietnam's unity and independence; the people in Latin America offered scores of thousands of martyrs to achieve a victory for their revolution; and our Muslim people in Iran offered hundreds of thousands of martyrs until they triumphed over the shah and SAVAK.

O brothers and sisters. The path of blood is the path that baptizes and entrenches victories; be more patient, more determined. We swear that we are with you and will never pass up an opportunity to deal our blows to this enemy, although you know our circumstances. We are searching and trying by all means despite the international plot against those who are left in the Palestinian arena and who call for the liberation of Palestine.

O our people and kinfolk. More patience and sacrifices. And we say to you that God is with us. Entrench your steps and God will grant us victory. Strengthen your will and God will be with us. God's peace and mercy be upon you.

## Former PNC Speaker Al-Fahum Issues Statement

*JN2305152489 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1330 GMT 23 May 89*

[Statement by Khalid al-Fahum, identified as "the Palestine National Council chairman", to Palestinians inside and outside the occupied territories and to the Casablanca summit; date, place not given]

[Text] First of all, I would like to thank Al-Quds radio, the radio with the resounding voice to which the sons of Palestine and the Arab nation listen. This radio has an important role to enlighten, boost morale, and encourage the struggle.

The Arab summit conference is currently convening in Morocco. Of course, this summit is attended by the Arab countries presidents and kings. In my opinion, the summit convenes under the canopy of a deteriorating Arab state of affairs, and under the canopy of Arab weakness that enables imperialism, particularly the United States, to try to seek solutions that benefit the Zionist enemy and not the Palestinian people, or the Arabs.

What we want to say to our people inside and outside the occupied territories is that they must remain committed to our inalienable national rights; they must not abandon these rights. The intifadah [uprising] has been going on for the past 18 months. It will be perpetuated until we attain our rights to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of the independent state. I would like to say the following to the hero intifadah people who have given prominence to the Palestinian cause and made it not only the primary cause of the Arabs but also of the entire world, despite the barbaric Israeli repression, intransigence, and pressure. I would like to tell these people: Continue with your intifadah. Your brothers, the Palestinians outside the occupied territories, support you with their hearts and resources. This is because the struggle must continue, as I have mentioned, until the occupiers are expelled. It is impermissible to accept any plan under the canopy of occupation, particularly the recent plan Shamir submitted as it is only an extension of the Camp David accords—an autonomy plan that deprives the Palestinian people of their identity and of their legitimate national rights. For this reason, the struggle must continue. I believe that with the perpetuation of the struggle, the Palestinian voice will be heard not only by the Arab nation but also throughout the world.

Unfortunately, we are now passing through a stage of retreat and gratuitous concessions. The PLO command, so far, has offered many concessions which should never have been made. They recognized the Zionist entity. They accepted UN Security Council Resolution 242, a resolution which does not mention the rights of the Palestinian people far or near. They disavowed armed strugggle as if fedayeen operations against the Zionist enemy are tantamount to terrorism. Fedayeen operations against the Zionist enemy are not acts of terrorism but a legitimate right of the people to expel the occupiers from their land.

Last but not least, there was talk about the invalidity of the Palestine National Charter, the basic document in the PLO system. It has been said that this charter has become null and void and no longer exists through prescription.

All these concessions have increased the enemy's arrogance and attempts to hold on to the territory, usurp the rights, and reject the emergence of a Palestinian state or identity. Therefore, the people of the intifadah in the occupied territory must raise their voices to reject these

concessions and insist on our rights to end the occupation, achieve repatriation, exercise self-determination, and establish the independent state. This is what I want to say to our kinfolk in the occupied territory and to Palestinians outside the occupied territory.

To the Arabs, I say that right from the beginning the Palestine question has never been the cause of the Palestinians alone, but has been the cause of the entire Arab nation, because the Zionist colonial danger does not threaten Palestine alone, but all the countries of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. Therefore, surrendering to the enemy's occupation of Palestine and the establishment of its state increase the enemy's arrogance and insistence on rejecting the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. We are confident that the masses of the Arab nation are with us. We hope the rulers will rise up to the level of the masses and reject these capitulatory plans. We assure them that the Palestinian people have rejected all the concessions which the Palestinian leadership has made vis-a-vis the establishment of the state; the Zionist enemy's rejection of the right to self-determination; the Zionist enemy's reaction as represented in Shamir's plan, which is an extension of Camp David and an attempt to obliterate the Palestine question and the Palestinian identity; and the relinquishment of the charter. All these concessions do not express the position of the Palestinian people. These concessions were made by the leadership under bad Arab circumstances and difficult Palestinian conditions. Nevertheless, the intifadah and our kinfolk in the occupied territory will continue the struggle regardless of the circumstances.

We hope that the Arab rulers—kings and presidents—will comprehend this reality and never compromise the Palestine question. As I said, the Palestine question has never been the cause of the Palestinians alone, but is one of the Arab issues. The danger threatening Palestine threatens the entire Arab nation.

As to the world, I say that the United States is completely biased toward the Zionist enemy. It considers the Zionist enemy a strategic ally. It believes its interests in the region are guaranteed by the existence of a strong Zionist enemy who poses a threat to the Arabs at all times. Therefore, I doubt that the United States will offer anything acceptable to the Palestinian people. Only a few days ago, Baker opposed the establishment of the Palestinian state. In an interview published in the newspaper AL-SAFIR 2 days ago, Dennis Ross, head of the U.S. State Department's Policy Planning Staff, said no to an independent Palestinian state, and no to the right of self-determination. There is complete identity between U.S. and Israeli policies. The only difference is on formalities, not on substance. We hope that our Soviet allies will understand these matters and remain, as usual, on the side of the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to achieve their rights. I repeat these rights once again: repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of the independent state. The main thing are the Palestinian people and the masses of the Arab nation. I do not believe that these masses and our Palestinian people can be deceived forever. Thank you.

**PLO Officials Voice Reactions to Baker Statement**

*LD2505010689 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, has expressed his regret over the U.S. position supporting the Shamir plan. He said in a press statement that Washington was trying to calm down [tahidi'at] the Palestinian intifadah [uprising]. He added he supports democratic elections in the occupied territories under international supervision and after an Israeli withdrawal.

As for brother Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO Information Bureau, he said there was nothing new in Baker's statement and that it was similar to those of former U.S. Secretary of state Shultz.

Bassam Abu Sharif, information adviser to Brother President Abu Ammar [Yasar 'Arafat], said the statement did not seem objective once it had been analyzed.

Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, the PLO's official spokesman, has said that he was satisfied with developments in the U.S. stand vis-a-vis Israel. He said that Baker was neither precise nor clear in dealing with the Palestinian position and that he should have dealt with the Palestinian political initiative in more detail.

## Mauritania

### Interior Minister Speaks of 'Real Risk of War'

*AB2405141489 Paris AFP in French 1311 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Paris, 24 May (AFP)—The Mauritanian minister of interior, Mr Djibril Ould Abdellahi, stated today that there is a real risk of war between his country and Senegal and that France has "some responsibility" in the conflict between the two countries. The minister stressed in an interview with the French TV channel ANTENNE-2 that Mauritania is prepared to go to war if "Senegal goes to war."

"When someone tells you that he questions a border issue that seemed to have been settled 30 years ago, and that person is amassing troops on the other side of that border, you are forced to do the same thing," he said.

He admitted that Mauritania has also amassed troops at the border. "I do not know where, but in any case, Mauritanian troops are on the Mauritanian bank [of the Senegal river], that is all," he stated. When asked whether a real risk of war existed, the minister replied in the affirmative.

Asked to comment on the role of France in the conflict between the two countries, the minister said: "It did what it could," by contributing to airlifting refugees from both sides. But he added: "Although it is difficult to think that the situation could deteriorate to that point without blaming France for being partly responsible."

"What I expected from France," he went on, "was an impartial stand vis-a-vis the two countries. It is an attitude of a godfather, which consists of telling both sides the truth and seeking a solution to the problem that has arisen."

## Sudan

### Defense Council Meets on Darfur Tribal Conflicts

*NC2405184189 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May (MENA)—The Sudanese National Defense Council held an emergency meeting under the chairmanship of Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi this evening to discuss the tribal conflicts in Darfur and the security situation on Sudan's western borders in light of the report compiled by Interior Minister Mubarak al-Fadil, who returned from Darfur yesterday.

In his report, Al-Fadil accused certain official Chadian circles of being involved in the tribal conflicts in the Darfur region. He went on to say that the Darfur security organs have discovered that certain official Chadian figures had supplied arms to some parties to the conflict. The interior minister added that all those who carried out armed robberies belong to the Chadian Army.

### Reports on Armed Forces, Rebel Broadcasts Banned

*EA2405220589 Khartoum SUNA in French 1559 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May (SUNA)—Mr Mubarak Abdullah al-Fadil, the minister of the interior, on 23 May promulgated a decree according to which news of the Armed Forces and news broadcast by Garang's movement are completely prohibited. In a communique published on 23 May, Mr al-Fadil pointed out that some newspapers [words indistinct] news [words indistinct] capability and numbers of the Armed Forces, as news that seriously endanger the national Army.

### Al-Fadil on Ethiopia, Garang Cease-Fire

*PM2405095289 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 20 May 89 p 3*

[Interview with Interior Minister Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Fadil by Kamal Hamid in Jeddah; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Hamid] What have Sudanese efforts achieved with regard to unifying the Eritrean factions and drawing up solutions to the problem?

[Al-Fadil] Nearly a year ago we initiated a dialogue with the Eritreans, under which meetings have been held between senior Sudanese and Ethiopian officials. The dialogue has actually made major headway in reaching an understanding among the factions. Five Eritrean factions have actually united and issued a joint statement on their view of a solution to the problem. The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea departed from the unity of these factions, but we continued our dialogue with it, and it is possible to reach a comprehensive agreement and a unified view and engage in a comprehensive dialogue to achieve peace in the region under Sudan's sponsorship.

[Hamid] Did you intervene in the dialogue among the Eritrean factions with a view to exchanging their problem for a solution to the problem of southern Sudan's rebellion backed by Ethiopia?

[Al-Fadil] No. We intervened not to kindle the fire of the Eritrean-Ethiopian war but, rather, to draw up a comprehensive solution to the problem. We have noted recently that Addis Ababa is working with us to draw up a solution to the rebel problem in southern Sudan. It recently hosted a number of Sudanese peace delegations and facilitated their meetings with the rebel movement. [passage omitted]

[Hamid] What is your opinion of the Garang movement's announcement of its rejection of the clarifications added to the peace agreement by the government?

[Al-Fadil] These clarifications were announced by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and were endorsed by the Council of Ministers and the Constituent Assembly: They do not mean that we reject peace. We found that the agreement did not sufficiently clarify two important points: First, it demanded the abolition of the military agreements restricting national sovereignty. The government's view is that such agreements do not exist. If what they meant is the joint defense agreement with Egypt, it was made null and void by the signing of the brotherhood charter. Politically, that agreement no longer exists. If the movement is referring to the Libyan military protocol signed by 'Uthman 'Abdallah—defense minister in the transitional government—with the Libyan leadership, that was a protocol not at the level of a military agreement that harms national sovereignty. Besides, it has lapsed, because its duration was 1 year and it has not been renewed.

As for the second point in the government's clarifications, it is that the peace agreement put the lifting of the state of emergency ahead of the cease-fire, thus disturbing the sequence. The cease-fire can be put ahead of, or made to coincide with, the lifting of the state of emergency. And that can be settled by a joint technical committee from the two sides—that is, if John Garang's intentions are honest. [passage omitted]

[Hamid] The present government is accused of abandoning the Islamic line in exchange for peace with Garang, especially after your decision to postpone the endorsement of the Islamic criminal law. How do you answer that charge?

[Al-Fadil] It is a false accusation. We have not abandoned and will not abandon Islam or its application so easily. As for the criminal law, which has been frozen, there is agreement among all the political forces, which will endorse it at the right time. We have also agreed to secure a decision by the Constituent Assembly (parliament) to include it on the agenda of the next session, that is, if the present session ends before its endorsement, so that the law will not be dropped automatically. And this is an important point on which there is no dispute. [passage omitted]

## Tunisia

### Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal Visits Tunis

#### Arrives 21 May

*LD2105123889 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 May 89*

[Text] Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal arrived in Tunisia today leading an important delegation on an official visit at the invitation of Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche. The prime minister was at the head of the welcoming delegation at Tunis-Carthage International Airport.

Mr Turgut Ozal was greeted by government members and the mufti of the republic.

#### Cited on Cooperation

*TA2205090189 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 0430 GMT 22 May 89*

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that Turkey is exerting efforts to establish good relations with its neighbors, and to form a circle of peace and cooperation around its borders. He added that the dialogue started with Greece is a step in this direction.

Ozal, who is on an official visit in Tunisia, is continuing his contacts there. Ozal left for Tunisia yesterday as the official guest of Hedi Baccouche, the Tunisian prime minister. He will be received by Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali today. Ozal and the delegation accompanying him will return to Turkey tomorrow.

Baccouche hosted a dinner in honor of Ozal yesterday evening. Addressing the dinner, Ozal expressed the belief that Turkey and Tunisia, both Mediterranean littoral states, will play a great role in the development of the Mediterranean region.

Noting that the deep-rooted Turkish-Tunisian ties are based on joint historic and spiritual values, Ozal added: Turkey and Tunisia constitute bridges between the Middle East and the West because of their geographic positions, as well as their economic, political, and social goals. We believe that the establishment of firm cooperation between the two countries will serve the interests of our countries, as well as contribute to the peace, stability, and prosperity of our regions. We are happy in the knowledge that the Tunisian officials share the same views.

Ozal noted that his first visit to Tunisia coincides with a period of critical developments concerning the Arab and Islamic world. Ozal said: We are closely following these developments which are a source of great anxiety to all of us. We believe that a stronger unity and solidarity within the Arab and Islamic world will play a significant role in securing peace and eliminating instability. Within this framework, we favor the recent steps taken to secure Arab unity and [word indistinct], including the development of relations among Maghrebian countries and the establishment of Maghrebian unity.

Referring to the Palestinian issue, Ozal recalled that Turkey was among the first countries to recognize the independence of the Palestinian State, and added: We believe that for the realistic stand adopted by the PLO to have meaning from the viewpoint of the peace process, Israel should now take the steps the international community expects of it and respond to the Palestinians with the same understanding.

Noting that Turkey is exerting efforts to establish good relations with its neighbors, and to form a circle of peace and cooperation around its borders, Ozal added that the dialogue started with Greece is a step in this direction. Thanking Tunisia for its support on the Cyprus issue and the sad plight of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria, Ozal expressed the hope that this support will continue.

### Meets With Prime Minister

*LD2205201189 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 May 89*

[Text] Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche met his Turkish counterpart who is on an official visit to Tunisia. They discussed bilateral relations and ways of bolstering them in the future. The Turkish prime minister made a short speech in which he hailed Tunisian-Turkish relations and Turkey's relations with Arab states.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Baccouche hosted a dinner banquet in honor of the visiting Turkish delegation.

### Further Details on Meeting

*TA2205153889 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1505 GMT 22 May 89*

[Text] Tunisia (A.A)—As Premier Turgut Ozal's three-day official visit to Tunisia at the invitation of Tunisian Premier Hedi Baccouche entered its second day, official talks between the two countries got under way.

The two prime ministers met today at the prime ministerial building for a lunchtime tete-a-tete after which official talks between the Turkish and Tunisian delegations began.

Among the top-ranking officials taking part in the talks were Turkish Trade and Industry Minister Sukru Yurur, Turkish Foreign Affairs Ministry Undersecretary Nuzhet Kandemir and the two countries' respective ambassadors.

Before his departure on Sunday, Ozal told reporters that bilateral issues and regional and international problems would be discussed during his meetings with Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, Prime Minister Baccouche and other officials.

This afternoon Prime Minister Ozal met the speaker of the Tunisian Parliament, Slaheddine Bali, on an official basis and tonight Bali will give a dinner for him.

The two countries today signed an agreement to cooperate in the fields of cartography, geographical documentation and maritime transport.

The document was signed on Turkey's behalf by General Cevat Ulkelul while Tunisia's official signatory was the general director of international cooperation from the Tunisian Foreign Ministry, Mohamed Meesh.

The cartographical agreement forsees greater technical cooperation in cartographical subjects between the two countries.

Meanwhile, the prime minister's wife Semra Ozal, who is also in Tunisia, paid an official visit to the National Union of Tunisian Women.

Mr. Ozal is scheduled to return home on Tuesday [23 May].

### Confers With Ben Ali

*TA2305072889 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 22 May 89*

[Naci Omer report]

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, in a statement following his meeting with Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali today, said that he communicated a message from President Kenan Evren to the Tunisian president inviting Ben Ali to Turkey. Ozal added that the meeting was held in a sincere atmosphere. Noting that he briefed the president on his meeting with Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche, Ozal said that he also expressed to the president his belief that bilateral relations are developing. Ozal was also received by Slaheddine Bali, the president of the Tunisian Chamber of Deputies. Bali said that he was happy to see Ozal in Tunisia. Industry and Commerce Minister Sukru Yurur and various deputies were also present at the meeting.

Various agreements will be signed between Turkey and Tunisia tomorrow. Ozal will hold a news conference tomorrow, and will then return to Turkey.

### 3 Agreements Signed

*TA2305110289 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1000 GMT 23 May 89*

[Text] Turkey and Tunisia signed three agreements during the last day of Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's official visit to Tunisia.

Naci Omer reports: The first agreement signed between Ozal and Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche envisages the establishment of a permanent governmental committee. The committee will take up political and economic relations between the two countries, but will not interfere with the functioning of the existing joint economic committee. The committee will alternate meeting in Tunis and Ankara every year.

The second agreement covers maritime transportation. The agreement envisages the mutual strengthening of existing potentials in this field. This agreement was signed by Industry and Commerce Minister Sukru Yurur and Tunisian Transportation Minister Ahmed Smaoui.

The last agreement signed with Tunisia envisages cooperation between Turkey and Tunisia in the agricultural field. According to the agreement, an agricultural cooperation committee will be established between the two countries which will include cooperation in the fields of livestock and certain industries. The agreement, which will be in force for 5 years, was signed by Nuzhet Kandemir, Foreign Ministry under secretary, and Habib Ben Yahya, the state secretary at the Foreign Ministry, on behalf of Turkey and Tunisia respectively.

Ozal, who is now holding a news conference here, will leave for Ankara in the afternoon.

## Kuwait

### Al-'Usaymi Returns From NAM, UK Meetings

*LD2405061289 Kuwait KUNA in English 1754 GMT 23 May 89*

[Text] Kuwait, May 23 (KUNA)—Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sa'ud al-'Usaymi returned home Tuesday after having chaired Kuwait's delegation to coordination bureau meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement [NAM] held in Harare, Zimbabwe, at the ministerial level.

Al-'Usaymi, afterwards, paid a brief visit to U.K. where he met with his British counterpart William Waldegrave.

He was received at the airport by Foreign Ministry Acting Undersecretary Faysal Mutawa [name as received] and other senior officials.

Al-'Usaymi told KUNA in an arrival statement the conference drew up new cooperation framework for the NAM countries that would boost future joint action. The new plan, he added, would be discussed by NAM leaders in their Belgrade meeting next September.

The conference, Al-'Usaymi said, adopted the economic initative declared in September of last year by his highness the amir of kuwait at the U.N. General Assembly.

The economic situation in NAM, however, will remain under examination and discussion until member states adopt a new integrated strategy capable of ending the problem.

Over his meeting with Waldegrave in London, Al-'Usaymi said talks focussed on bilateral ties, the situation in the Gulf and Mideast and other international issues.

Both sides' views were similar toward many topics discussed, he concluded.

### Coast Guard Receives 'Modern Speed Boats'

*JN2405141889 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 23 May 89 p 6*

[Text] Acting Director of Kuwait's Coast Guards Major Sajid al-Bu'ayjan was quoted as saying that the Ministry of Interior has provided his department with modern speed boats to enable it to perform its duty of protecting the country's coasts particularly from infiltrators. In an interview with AL-DAKHILIYAH magazine Al-Bu'ayjan said that the Ministry had modernised Kuwait's marine outlets by establishing a floating island for the refueling Coast Guards boats.

HH [His Highness] the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim Al Sabah had inaugurated four floating islands which had been provided with the latest navigation and radar technology. These islands constituted control bases for Kuwait's regional water outlets.

Speaking of the department's preparations, the official said that the Ministry of Interior is planning the construction of Coast Guards premises in the 1990s. The department is striving to develop its organisation structure to match the development in the security area.

The ministry has started preparing specialised units such as divers units which will be developed to constitute an integrated frogmen unit, a maintenance unit for the maintaining of the navigation and radar equipments and a unit for protecting marine bases and outlets.

The Ministry is also striving to develop marine partrols to cover the next decade. In order to achieve this objective the ministry has recruited a choice of an international marine experts for building of modern boats to meet the next stage requirements, the official added.

He disclosed that the ministry in co-operation with the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Public Works is studying the possibility of appointing a marine consulting firm for establishing a base for Coast Guards near Al-Fintas coast in addition to constructing necessary berths and buildings in the Kuwaiti islands.

Meanwhile, Al-Bu'ayjan has called on citizens not to hesitate to contact the Coast Guards and sea patrols for any assistance. He also called on the citizens to abide by the instructions issued by the Ministry of Interior's Public Relations Department or from the Coast Guards department particularly in respect to fishing regulations.

On the other hand the official had praised the co-operation among the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] Coast Guards in general and Saudi Arabia in particular clarifying that the co-operation had foiled several attempts of infiltration and smuggling.

## Saudi Arabia

### King Orders Fulfilling Commitments to 'Palestine'

*LD2305210189 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1915 GMT 23 May 89*

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 23 May (SPA)—Mr Rafiq Shakir al-Natshah, Fatah Movement Central Committee member and ambassador from the State of Palestine to the Kingdom, has stated that in appreciation of the conditions through which the Palestinians are passing inside occupied Palestine, and in expression of his continuous support for the jihad of the people of Palestine and for its blessed intifadah [uprising], the custodian of the two holy mosques has ordered that all the Kingdom's [financial] commitments toward the intifidah be met in accordance with the resolutions of the Algiers Arab summit conference.

In a statement to SPA he said: Furthermore, his excellency, may God protect him, has ordered the paying of $12,040,000, which represents the two partial payments for April and May, 1989.

He added that with this sum, the Palestine Liberation Organization will have received so far the sum of $30,100,000, representing the partial payments for 5 months since the beginning of 1989. [passage omitted]

## Yemen Arab Republic

### Al-Iryani on Arab Summit, Regional Issues

*PM2405144489 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 23 May 89 p 3*

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani by Zaki Musa in Casablanca; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Musa] What are the important issues on the summit agenda?

[Al-Iryani] The agenda is now known and the media have dealt with it. But it will definitely require some revision. Undoubtedly, the Arab cause, the Arab-Israeli conflict, support for the intifadah [uprising], and the Arab peace offensive are high on the agenda. And certainly the situation in Lebanon and the dangerous crisis it is experiencing must logically be given great attention and discussed extensively. [passage omitted]

[Musa] With regard to Egypt's return, what was the impact of the participation of Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid after a long absence?

[Al-Iryani] All participants applauded and welcomed it and showed complete satisfaction with it.

[Musa] How do you view a solution to the Lebanese situation? And are there any specific remedies?

[Al-Iryani] Without political reform, a well-studied plan, and the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty over the whole of Lebanese territory, I cannot see any solution. [passage omitted]

[Musa] What are the latest development with regard to unity between the two parts [of Yemen]?

[Al-Iryani] Unity Minister Brother Yahya al-'Arashi recently announced developments, namely, the existence of a debate on a more advanced unity plan than existing formulas, and this issue is still being discussed between the two parts.

[Musa] What is special about the new plan?

[Al-Iryani] Developing unionist action within the framework of institutions and even in foreign, defense, and security policy. The precise details are with Unity Minister Brother Yahya al-'Arashi. [passage omitted]

[Musa] In a recent statement President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih cited the question of cooperation among the Red Sea states. What is your view of the aspects of such cooperation?

[Al-Iryani] Cooperation among the Red Sea states is a natural thing. But sometimes there is talk about a security alliance or security cooperation. Obviously, I believe there nothing at present to inspire alarm. The situation in the Red Sea is normal, relations among its states are excellent, and there is cooperation among them. But making matters assume a form of security and military alliance is unjustifiable.

[Musa] With regard to the situation in the Gulf and the status of relations between Iraq and Iran, how will the matter be raised, and what is the objective?

[Al-Iryani] There is Arab consensus on the need to implement UN Security Council Resolution 598 according to the sequence of its clauses, and to support UN efforts in that direction. Praise God, there is no dispute over that.

[Musa] Will it involve asking the United Nations or the major countries to make further efforts to achieve that objective?

[Al-Iryani] The major countries represented by the secretary general and his deputy are performing their duties in full. The objective of the process is to continue the dialogue between the two sides with a view to reaching a permanent state of peace and stability. [passage omitted]

[Musa] Will the summit come out with anything new with regard to the question of backing the intifadah?

[Al-Iryani] With regard to financial backing, any observer can see that only a few states have fulfilled their obligations in full. The day before yesterday the Palestinian representative said this, adding that the only states which fulfilled their obligations are the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Yemen has not fulfilled its commitments in the required manner. And probably certain other states have not fulfilled their commitments. The backing has not assumed the dimension which the PLO had hoped for after the Algiers summit. And every country has its own circumstances. [passage omitted]

**Rabin on Permanent Solution, Baker Statement**
*TA2505051489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 25 May 89*

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Shim'on Schiffer on 24 May in Washington—recorded]

[Text] [Schiffer] I would like to ask you in press-headline style: On what tracks do Israel and the United States stand this week? What is your impression: Are the two countries on clashing tracks, or perhaps on the tracks where an attempt will be made to seek a joint way to promote the political process?

[Rabin] I believe the Americans sincerely wish to help us with the process, which they regard as an Israeli initiative. It is not an American initiative. They will give as much assistance as they can with the central issue, without which nothing will budge: Locating a partner among the Palestinian residents. On the other hand, I also believe they realize that at present they cannot demand that Israel provide any additional details on either the subject of elections or the components of the permanent solution. They understand that they have to help us—knowing that we are the central and leading factor—to find the partner with whom it will be possible to launch the political process.

[Schiffer] Mr Defense Minister, why did you abstain, in all the last days, from directly reacting to Secretary Baker's remark on the unrealistic dream? Pernaps now that the political leg of your trip is over, you might address that remark directly? Did that remark help or hinder? What, in your opinion, was the impact of that remark on the relations between the two countries?

[Rabin] I am sorry for that remark. I do not wish, here and now, to try and speculate why it was made. I think it would be a mistake on the part of both the Americans and the Israelis, to try at this time to draw the State of Israel's map as it will be after the permanent solution. The stands of all the parties are known. Those who want to start a political process, should deal with the Israeli initiative as it was adopted by the government. They should focus on finding the mechanism that can launch the first stage. Anything connected with the permanent solution should be left to the future, to the time when we get there. The parties' stands are known, and it is not this issue that should occupy us at this time. Dealing at this time with the shape of the permanent solution on the part of either the Americans or the Arabs will foil—or at least hinder—the chance to start the political process.

[Schiffer] To conclude: You had a private meeting with Secretary Baker. Do you, in talks like that, adhere to the government stands? What goes on in talks like that?

[Rabin] I certainly adhere to the government stands. I did not say anything there that departs from the government initiative. I did try to ask Secretary Baker again how he views the moves which the United States, which has tighter ties with Arab countries, can make in order to effect a situation in which Palestinians in the territories would have freedom to declare themselves a partner. I think this is the focal point—in my view, at least.

There is a part of which we have to take care ourselves: On the one hand, start a dialogue with the Palestinians, on the other, show them that violence will get them nothing from us. In parallel, the United States can use its connections and influence with Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt to convince them of the Israeli initiative's sincerity and of the feasibility of launching the process. The latter depends on our ability to find a Palestinian partner among residents of the territories.

[Schiffer] Mr Defense Minister, thank you very much.

**Netanyahu on Baker Speech, Soviet Election Role**
*TA2405170189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Binyamin Netanyahu says that Israel has updated the Soviets on the government's peace initiative with the hope that they will help facilitate it in the Arab world. Regarding Secretary of State Baker's speech, Mr Netanyahu said the only new element was contained in the tone and the timing of the speech. Perhaps the unrealistic dream mentioned by Baker is the one shared by the international community, the dream that Israel will withdraw from Judaea and Samaria or from most of the territories.

Our correspondent Yo'el Nir reports that these remarks were made by Netanyahu in the Knesset in response to a query by Tehiya Knesset Member Kohen, who asked whether Israeli representatives abroad are taking care to clarify that during the stage of determining the final status of the territories, Israel will demand sovereignty over all of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip.

**24 May Editorials on Baker's Speech to AIPAC**

TA2405122289 [Editorial Report] All Israeli newspapers on 24 May 1989 carry commentaries, editorials, and reports dealing with Secretary of State Baker's speech to the American-Israel Public Affairs Committee [AIPAC]. Most of the commentaries and editorials state that although Baker's statement contains no new factual elements, its tone, timing, and venue constitute a departure from traditional U.S. procedure.

Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on page 9 carries an editorial entitled: "An End to the Likud's Illusions." Responding to Rabin's remarks that "the secretary of state should have addressed more demands to the Arab side," it states that "Baker's demands to the Arabs in general, and the Palestinians in particular, were no less exacting," and that "James Baker observed a strict balance" between the two sides. The editorial sees the goal of Baker's statement as "dispelling the illusions still prevalent in the Likud," and states that since the U.S.

Administration "still has 3 and ½ years ahead of it, it is reasonable to assume that it will act in line with the secretary's remarks, and will not be guided by electoral considerations." The editorial concludes by saying that "The Likud must realize that the Reagan-Shultz days are lost and gone, and the government must adapt its policy to the new reality in Washington."

Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew in a page 7 editorial entitled "Baker Against Withdrawal" observes that both President Bush and Secretary of State Baker have seized Shamir's peace initiative with both hands, and that Baker issued his statement after Shamir's stance became more inflexible, as seen in his "not an inch" statement. Although Baker "supports an Israeli withdrawal to borders that will be determined through direct Israeli-Arab negotiations," "the one withdrawal to which he objects is a Shamir withdrawal from the plan he brought to Washington." The editorial goes on to say that "the delaying tactics employed by Shamir and Arens in holding off their reply to the U.S. request for details convinced Baker to make a public reaction." The secretary's statement is seen as "a grave personal—and probably characteristic—failure of Foreign Minister Arens" and as "the failure of the Shamir-Arens political line. If they had hoped to make the need for a territorial compromise disappear in a sea of procedural maneuvers, the U.S. Administration refused to play the role outlined for it in the show." The editorial concludes by saying that "there are no further pretexts for avoiding an arrangement that would exchange control over the territories (and the Palestinians) for security and coexistence."

Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew in a page 2 editorial entitled "After the Speech" says that what is shocking in Secretary Baker's statement is the tone, timing, and venue, rather than the content. His "raucous expressions" are seen as "doubly and deliberately offensive" in view of the timing, and "triply offensive" for being uttered at the AIPAC conference. Since "our dealings, so far, are with the Americans," Baker's speech proves that the United States will have many more severe demands of Israel before Israel is able to hold any kind of dialogue with the Arabs.

Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew in a page 2 editorial by Ilan Bakhar states that James Baker's "political bombshell" missed its aim. The secretary's remarks were addressed to both Israel and the Arabs and contained no new positions; "what was both surprising and disturbing was the timing and bias" of the remarks in which Baker "probably deliberately tipped the U.S. political balance." Having taken an "excessively demanding approach toward Israel," Baker "has unwittingly reinforced the position of the group that opposes Shamir."

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew carries a commentary by Ilan Bakhar on page A3 stating that James Baker has forced Israel to revert to a defensive strategy. The commentator believes that contrary to his predecessor, "Baker will not launch a political process unless it is clear that Israel accepts the territories-for-peace principle." "Anyone who expected U.S. pressure will be disappointed," Bakhar adds, and all Baker did was to "underline the known elements in a blunt way."

Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew carries an editorial on page A14 describing the secretary of state's remarks as "aggressively blunt" and an "unprecedented attack." The writer believes that although the content of the statement was not new, "such extreme bluntness of style is justly interpreted as a change in substance." According to the writer, "Baker's remarks contain an implied message signaling that the traditional policy prevalent since 1967 is about to change: The day when Washington will support the establishment of a Palestinian State is not far away." The editorial further states that Baker's statement constitutes "gross interference in the internal Likud struggle" and "pours oil on the wheels of the intifadah [uprising]." If Baker "was trying to correct his predecessor's mistakes," "he has overdone it in the opposite direction."

## MA'ARIV Commentary

*TA2405140989 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 May 89 p A14*

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Baker's Speech Reflects Despair"]

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's remarks to the national conference of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee [AIPAC] in Washington, that for the sake of peace Israel should abandon the dream of Greater Israel and foreswear settlement, could naturally embarass the participants of this conference, since senior U.S. Administration officials normally stroke the Jewish "ego." It is no wonder then that both in the United States and Israel there were those who noticed a change for the worse in the position of "the bad Baker" compared to the stance of his predecessor, "the good George Shultz." Such a distinction is unfounded. It is sufficient to remember what Shultz said in the same kind of setting: The AIPAC conference 2 years ago. Shultz, too, did not make pleasant comments. [passage omitted]

Baker's style at the AIPAC conference last Monday was stronger, but from the substantive point of view there is no difference between the "Baker position" and the "Shultz position," which matched the Reagan plan. Some could use a milder language and say that Israel should withdraw from Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza according to the principle of territories in return for peace; while others, like Baker, could express themselves more strongly and say that Israel should abandon the dream of Greater Israel. The intention in both cases is the same: Israel should withdraw.

Some received the impression that Baker has toughened the U.S. position by not waiting for the condition of the "Shamir initiative" to clear up, that instead of letting the parties advance the peace process without intervention,

he has adopted a public stance that puts Israel in an inferior position. Still, in this too, Baker was no different from Shultz. The fact is that the so-called Shultz plan (the former secretary of state's document, dated 4 March 1988), which outlines the U.S. position about both the transitional period (the transitional agreement) and the final agreement, clearly states that the United States intends to take an active part in both sets of negotiations and accelerate their completion. It should be particularly noted—so Shultz determined—that the United States will submit a draft agreement to the sides for scrutiny at the start of negotiations on the transitional arrangements." [no opening quotation marks as published]

What can be the content of this "draft?" Peruse the Reagan plan. Is there indeed a substantive difference between Baker and Shultz? No, neither with regard to the strategy (the nature of the final agreement which, in the opinion of both, requires an Israeli withdrawal, regardless of whether this is called "an abandonment of Greater Israel," or "territories in return for peace"), nor with regard to tactics. What Shultz did at the time and what Baker did now are one and the same, goal-wise—to encourage the Palestinian element to arrive at the negotiating table, making a not-so-subtle hint that it is worth their while to do so since the following is the U.S. position: An Israeli withdrawal, and self-rule, the components of which come close to the realization of the aspiration regarding a "Palestinian political entity."

It seems that Baker's remarks this time were directed at Arab ears rather than at Israel, at the Arab summit which opened in Morocco yesterday and which will discuss the Palestinian issue, as well as at Palestinian ears—the PLO, if you will—so that the Palestinians will come around and agree to the Israeli initiative: Namely to elections, which hold the key for the continuation of the process. What is to follow then? Clearly, the establishment of the Palestinians' "self-rule" for a transitional period, with the final agreement also being clear according to both Baker and his predecessor Shultz: An Israeli withdrawal and a ban on settlements.

The impression is that U.S. policy has run into a deadlock, and in his speech on Monday Baker tried to break it. It is clear to him that if the PLO does not give its blessing to the Palestinians in the territories there will be no elections, and in their absence there will be no peace process. In this event, a confrontation with Israel may be unavoidable, but this will contain no guarantee for a breakthrough either. Bush and Baker know that such a confrontation will not beat Yitzhaq Shamir, nor Yitzhaq Rabin, who is firmly opposed to an Israeli withdrawal from Judaea and Samaria. As far as the United States is concerned, it is not only the "Greater Israel" (the no-inch policy), but also the "medium-size Israel" (the Allon plan), that is an obstacle. Therefore, Baker's speech reflects despair rather than hope.

Out of his great despair he, too, snuggled up to the Arab side and "forgot" that he has thus demonstrated to Israel that it is facing a Catch-22 rather than a chance for a peace settlement. In showing his cards, Baker achieved the exact opposite of what he intended: Having heard the Baker speech it is doubtful that the Palestinians will come around and arrive at the negotiating table, but those who reject the Shamir initiative will be able to use this speech as an effective weapon in their fight against the initiative which, as Shamir himself publicly admitted, contains numerous risks.

## YEDI'OT AHARONOT Commentary

*TA2405133589 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 24 May 89 p 2*

[Commentary by Erol Guiney: "Baker's Speech: 'Shock Treatment'"]

[Text] The positions presented 2 days ago by U.S. Secretary of States James Baker on issues such as Greater Israel, the annexation of the territories, settlements, reopening the educational institutions in the territories, and relations between Israelis and Palestinians, are not significantly different from those expressed by his predecessor George Shultz, or from those held by previous U.S. Administrations.

What has changed in comparison to the past is the sharp and tough tone, the timing, and the pro-Israeli audience before whom Baker chose to make his speech.

U.S. Administration leaders usually prefer to address such crowds in such a way as not to raise protests by Israel's supporters. Baker doubtlessly knew beforehand that his speech would bring about such protests.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, interviewed by a U.S. television network, pointed out correctly that it is impossible to understand the Israeli initiative without being aware of the main problem: The Israeli Government, in its present form, cannot agree on a formula for the permanent solution. Rabin said that "concentrating on the permanent solution at this stage would jeopardize the entire initiative."

Baker is obviously aware of this, but chose to disregard it in his speech. Apparently he hopes that his sharp remarks will influence Israel into making concessions and amending its plan. Rabin and others, on the other hand, fear that such a sharp speech by the U.S. secretary of state would, on the contrary, strengthen those in the Likud who are trying to torpedo the initiative.

Baker is obviously aware of all these considerations. What, then, made him voice such statements, which although not unprecedented in their essence, are yet different in respect to the circumstances in which they were made?

First, it seems that Baker and his associates believe that the situation requires "shock treatment"—and in their opinion a clear statement of the U.S. positions is clearly such treatment.

Moreover, it looks as though the Americans really support the election initiative, and that they have reasons to believe that the PLO also supports it, even if only covertly. The elections format the Americans want, however, is radically different from that desired by the Israeli Government.

The Americans, who will try to convince Israel to make concessions and to introduce amendments in the government plan, are interested in playing the role of an "honest broker," proving to everybody that they are indeed honest. This explains the structure of Baker's speech, with its emphasis on balance: Simultaneously demanding concessions from Israel, the Arabs, and the Palestinians.

Thus Baker linked the demand that the Palestinians forsake the dream of reconquering the whole of Palestine with the demand that Israel relinquish the dream of greater Israel and foreswear settlement.

Baker's speech clearly intended to prove to the world, to the Arabs, and especially to the Palestinians, that the United States speaks in one voice only and that it is not afraid of infuriating Israel and even U.S. Jewry. This is a hint to the Palestinians with the intention of saying: We are serious and sincere; we are not biased in Israel's favor; and do not miss the opportunity we want to give you as you have missed so many opportunities in the past.

It is apparently no coincidence that the speech was delivered on the eve of the Arab summit in Morocco. It was intended to encourage the Arab leaders to follow the direction of a political process.

These, then, were the aims of Baker's speech. It is possible, however, that the sharp tone may have caused it to miss the mark. As former U.S. Ambassador to Israel Sam Lewis told me: "Shock treatments sometimes cure—but sometimes they also bring about extremely negative results."

## YEDI'OT AHARONOT Editorial

*TA2505104589 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 May 89 p 2*

[Editorial: "Hopes and Illusions"]

[Text] In last night's meeting with Minister Rabin, U.S. President George Bush tried to correct the harsh impression left by the secretary of state's remarks 2 days ago. Baker's speech was not discussed, but the President asserted that the United States wants to help Israel's peace initiative. The meeting was preceded by the State Department spokesman reiterating what Arens had said on behalf of Baker last week, that the United States wholeheartedly supports the peace initiative.

Thus, we find ourselves hearing two different musical notes from the same orchestra, that is, Washington.

The tone of Baker's remarks 2 days ago left no doubt about them being a slip of the tongue or unauthorized. They were apparently coordinated in advance with the President. If so, why? And why now? How could the United States speak with two voices at one and the same time?

There is no doubt that the Arab summit in Casablanca affected the timing. The U.S. Administration was seeking to send a message to strengthen those of the Arab leaders whom it considers "moderate," and these also include 'Arafat.

But, did the administration take into account the repercussions Baker's remarks would have in Israel? As it happens, Baker's words have already added fuel to the internal fire in the Likud and strengthened Shamir's opponents to the point that it is no longer certain that the prime minister will be able to defend his initiative when the Likud Central Committee meets at the end of June.

Is that what Baker wanted? Or would it be more correct to assume that he did not give any thought to the reactions his remarks would evoke because he thinks he has Israel "in his pocket?"

If that is so, he is in for a shock. The Israeli people have forever been an obstinate nation, particularly when others tried to break it by force.

## PLO 'Tightens' Relations With Territories

*TA2505083489 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 May 89 pp A1, 2*

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Excerpt] The PLO leadership has decided to include the inhabitants of the territories in the organization's decisionmaking process in a bid to tighten the latter's relations with the exiled Palestinian leaders.

Palestinian sources overseas stressed that the decision was adopted following recent consultations between leaders in the territories and PLO representatives. The political leadership in the territories has called on the PLO to use Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's elections plan as a catalyst for a comprehensive political process in which a way would be found to include the PLO, with the agreement of the United States and a promise to fulfill the legitimate political rights of the Palestinians in the second phase of the process. In consultations between the political leadership in the territories and the PLO, it was decided that at a propitious time after the elections, the elected representatives would be placed in charge of specific issues in the PLO institutions, in addition to their duties within the autonomy's institutions.

The same sources added that the PLO has at this point made its positions clear to the United States, without categorically rejecting the Israeli election plan. Meanwhile, the PLO leaders are trying to reach an agreement with Egypt and Jordan about their inclusion in the

process in a bid to get the backing and support of President Husni Mubarak. From Jordan, on the other hand, the Palestinians expect to make clear, as early as in the first phase, that it does not intend to strike agreements with Israel under the table in order to prevent Palestinian sovereignty in the territories in which the autonomy would be established. [passage omitted]

[In a report by Roni Shaqed on page 3, Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew on 25 May quotes inhabitants of Hebron complaining that "Israel has not seen fit to distribute the specifics of its plan and the Cabinet resolutions to the inhabitants of the territories," and saying that "Israel would be well advised to distribute pamphlets describing the specifics of the plan so that the inhabitants of the territories may study and discuss Israel's intentions."]

## Nusaybah 'Involved' in Direct Intifadah Support

*TA2505094889 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 May 89 p 1*

[Report by Knesset correspondent Dvora Getzler]

[Text] Bi'r Zayt University Professor Sari Nusaybah is considered by the police to be directly involved in the transfer of funds from terrorist organizations abroad to support the intifadah [uprising].

He is also believed to have assisted in drawing up leaflets 32, 33 and 35 of the Unified Leadership of the Uprising.

That was Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev's reply to a question put to him in the Knesset plenum yesterday by Tzahi Hanegbi (Likud).

But Bar-Lev said there was no point in Hanegbi's asking why the police had not brought Nusaybah—a Palestinian leader who frequently meets with Israeli politicians, including ministers—to trial.

The police had investigated Nusaybah and the file had been duly passed on to the military prosecutor. The decision on whether to prosecute rested with that body, said Bar-Lev.

Reacting to Hanegbi's reproach that Nusaybah was at liberty, while Rabbi Moshe Levinger, accused of the fatal shooting of a Hebron resident, was now on trial, Bar-Lev stoutly maintained that Levinger's fate had nothing to do with the issue.

## Shomron Cited on Settler Vigilante Raids

*TA2405123389 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] The chief of staff, General Shomron, has said the phenomenon of Jewish settlers taking revenge on Arabs for stone throwing is dangerous. Appearing before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, the general appealed to politicians not to encourage reprisals by the settlers. Jack Katzenell reports:

The chief of staff rejected suggestions from Likud Knesset Members [MK's] that the troops sent to Bayt Awla last week, in response to a distress call from an Arab being attacked as a collaborator, had acted with excessive restraint.

'Uzi Landau asked him why the troops were carrying plastic bullets at night, and Hayim Corfu [both Likud MK's] said the leading jeep should have opened fire on the Arabs' Peugeot car, riddling it with bullets, as soon as it tried to escape, and in this way the death of a soldier would have been avoided.

The chief of staff replied that the clash took place in a built-up area and the army does not open fire indiscriminately for fear of hitting innocent bystanders. Only 15 percent of the villagers are actively engaged in violence, he said.

The general disclosed that the three Arabs killed were part of a larger gang who had been sought for a long time. The same M-16 rifle had been used in two attacks on the Mukhtar of Biddiya, in 1986 and this year, and in an attack on Jewish cow herds at Tzafririm in 1986.

The murder of a young man and woman walking near the Dayr Kirmizan monastery was also attributed to this gang.

General Shomron said the phenomenon of Jewish settlers conducting reprisals actions against Arabs after stone-throwing attacks is dangerous, and he called on politicians not to encourage the settlers to take the law into their own hands.

## Kakh Movement Sets Up Jewish 'Strike Forces'

*TA2505100589 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 25 May 89 p 1*

[Report by Oren Kohen and Oron Me'iri]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] HADASHOT has learned that with the inspiration of Me'ir Kahane's Kakh Movement, extreme rightwing activists have in the last few days set up groups calling themselves "the Jewish strike forces." Their purpose is to provoke and terrorize the Arab population.

The groups, sort of a parallel to the Arab strike committees, are taking advantage of the latest wave of mutual violence.

A spokesman on behalf of the Kakh Movement yesterday denied any link to the "strike forces." According to him, the Movement operates only within the constraints of the law, and if some activists are organizing independent activities the Movement cannot stop them.

## Commentary Says Chief of Staff 'Must Go'

*TA1605132189 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 May 89 p 13*

[Commentary by Yo'el Marcus: "Shomron's Mini-Yom Kippur"]

[Text] In the interval between the murder of Avi Sasportas and the abduction of Ilan Sa'adon, Dan Shomron surprisingly enough entered his 3d year in office as chief of staff, and has a very good chance of remaining in this job for a 4th year. I say "surprisingly enough" because not only is the thought of extending his term in office mystifying, but also because it is hard to understand why he was not replaced long ago. This chief of staff must go.

Not necessarily because of the reasons with which Knesset Member Dedi Zucker and those unmentionable "leftists" are tormenting the IDF [Israeli Defense Forces] and its commanders. Shomron must empty his seat because the army, as a professional branch under his command, has failed in its job of dealing with the intifadah [uprising]. It's as simple as that.

The current chief of staff is what Napoleon would have called a lackluster general. The intifadah landed in his lap 6 months after he started his job. After exhausting his enthusiasm and ingeniousness on the cancellation of the Lavi, he was handed a war that was as alien to him as he was to it. He did not assess its dimensions and implications properly, and he did not adapt the tools at his disposal in order to deal with it. As a result, he did not fulfill the mission the political level entrusted to him as far back as last year, namely, "to restore calm in the territories." From the national point of view, the intifadah is his mini-Yom Kippur.

What is happening simply screams to high heaven that while the Arabs of the territories have not yet attained anything, our security has clearly sustained a serious blow, harsher and far more dangerous than all the previous wars. Within 18 months we have gone back to the partition plan boundaries, including Jerusalem. When I say partition, it is not clear whether this refers to the 1967 borders or whether we are inching back to the 1947 boundaries. We may be going back to the days of the pre-state riots. We are not safe in the territories, that much is clear, but neither are we safe inside Israel, along the roads, not even within eyesight of Cafe Exodus in downtown Tel Aviv. In any other country in the world—Churchill and Roosevelt did not hesitate to do this to famous generals—a reshuffle of the army's commander and top echelon would have been conducted a long time ago. Some types of wars necessitate different generals. Some who also have luster.

The argument that the army was entrusted an impossible mission is dangerous because it rids the army of responsibility and is also distorted. After all, was a war with Stens and noisy airplanes against six regular armies in 1948 a possible mission? It was just plain madness, certainly by today's logic. Were the wars against the Arab Legion and the armies of Syria and Egypt which were equipped with sophisticated Soviet weapons considered possible missions? According to pure logic, all our wars, including the war against terror, were impossible missions. And, in practice, we never really won any of them. Our accomplishment was that they provided us with a respite until the Arabs began realizing that we were here to stay, and that they must live beside us in peace. Any failed attempt to have their way by force brought them closer to realism and a political solution. That is why the harm inflicted by the intifadah to our security and the perception of our military strength is so worrisome.

In this respect, the intifadah, except in its nature, is no different from any other war we had in the past. I do not really understand why some think this war must be won by the other side. Why did we strive to win, or at least ensure our survival, in all other wars, and now suddenly consider this unfitting? Chancellor Konrad Adenauer once said that "the best way to tame a tiger is to agree to be eaten by it." Indeed, with such thoughts in mind, we should never have fought terror. After all, was what we termed terror not meant to realize the rights of the Palestinian people?

Shomron was right when he once said that the struggle is between two peoples. But the moment he added that the solution is a political one, he should have packed up and left. An army is a professional body whose duty is to deal with security situations requiring professional solutions. We know from experience that when a state institution does not function, parallel private services crop up. In other words, taking the law into one's own hands and the like. What would be our reaction if the commissioner of a police force that fails to capture murderers said that the problem is a social one rather than a police one? Of course, an army cannot suppress the national aspirations of another people, but its professional duty is in the military area. And herein lies the failure of the army's commander. The wrong man in the wrong war. The small and smart army he promised remains large and unwise. Could it be that this is the same army that planned and executed Entebbe and other sophisticated operations?

Perhaps Shomron would have better known how to deal with a large regular army equipped with tanks, aircraft, and sophisticated weapons, rather than with a war against a rebellious population. But that is not the war he got. The problem is that he did not adapt to a war he did not like. He had no strategy or tactics, and the army was dragged behind, rather than anticipating events. The army found itself in tragic-comic situations, rather more tragic than comic. As a result, the IDF was no longer feared and Israel's internal security was significantly tarnished. If he wanted to preserve the IDF's humane image, as it were, and had to conduct the war with one hand tied behind his back, he lost on two counts: The army is perceived by the world as ruthless, oppressive, and child killers, and still he did not fulfill the mission.

The above is not meant to deny the need for an urgent political solution of the situation. The Jews have certainly always dreamed about peace, and it would not be too presumptuous to say that life by the sword was forced on us by the Arabs. From time to time, however, we would be well advised to put historic events in their chronological order. We really do not deserve to constantly repent our sins, we were not the ones who started it all.

At a time when the chances of a political solution have become more tangible, and now that 'Arafat has condescended to accept our right to exist, it is of utmost importance not to give the impression that the army is helpless and in a state of retreat. The words of the American general, Bedell Smith, that "Diplomacy will never attain at the negotiating table more than what a nation can achieve or sustain on the battlefield" apply to us. Being as close as we are to a political process, military impotence deprives our negotiators of their trump cards, and drives the chances of a compromise away.

For this and other reasons, and because of the urgent need to shake up and refresh the army's top echelon, this chief of staff must go.

## Municipality Reopening East Jerusalem Schools

*TA2405125089 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 24 May 89 p 2*

[Report by Uri'el Ben-'Ami, Pinhas 'Inbari, and Ayelet Mazor]

[Excerpt] The Jerusalem municipality's educational department has begun reopening the Arab schools in East Jerusalem that were closed following student demonstrations.

Last week saw the reopening of a girls school in Jabal al-Mukabar following talks between Victor Gabay, head of the education department for the Arab sector, and village notables. MAPAM [United Workers Party] Knesset Member Hayim Oron also participated in the meetings.

Yesterday the institute for girls in Sawakhara [location as published], the school for boys in Al-Tur, Rashidiyah High School, and the sixth grade in the boys high school in Shu'fat resumed holding classes.

The Jerusalem municipality's educational department is also examining the possibility of adding school hours for pupils who have fallen behind in their studies due to the school closures.

Mikha'el Gal, head of the education department, stressed that the Jerusalem municipality will not permit the schools to turn into centers for incitement. [passage omitted]

## 4 Soldiers Acquitted in Arab Manslaughter Case

*TA2505085189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] A few minutes ago, four Giv'ati Brigade soldiers who were charged with killing Hani' al-Shami, resident of the Gaza Strip Jabalyah refugee camp, were acquitted of manslaughter in the Southern Command military court.

The four are Staff Sergeant Yitzhaq Adler and Yitzhaq Kibudi, Arye Lutzato, and Ron Akhel, privates.

Our correspondent Shim'on Vilna'i reports that court president Colonel 'Imanu'el Gross is at this moment reading out the verdict, which relates to the beating the deceased man had sustained and which caused his death. In its decision, the court determined that the injuries which brought about the man's death were inflicted by unknown soldiers and not by the four defendants. The court stated, however, that they had beaten him vigorously at his home prior to transferring him to the military base, and that they will be sentenced for that offense.

## Update on 24 May Incidents in Territories

*TA2505111389 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 May 89 pp A1, 2*

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef, Eytan Levin, 'Ezra Yanuv, and Doron Me'iri]

[Excerpts] Last night, the settlers of Ma'ale Adummim and Ari'el passed a stormy night full of violence, rioting, and clashes with Arabs and the security forces. Ma'ale Adummim settlers raided the nearby village of Al-'Ayzariyah, damaging Arab property in retaliation for the incident in which a fellow settler's car was stoned as he was passing through the village and the driver was injured by one of the stones.

Ari'el inhabitants blocked the trans-Samaria highway after a Molotov cocktail was thrown at an Israeli vehicle, whose driver came out unscathed although the car was gutted. [passage omitted]

In the Al-'Ayzariyah raid, an enraged crowd of settlers torched two private cars, a garage, a carpentry shop, and a truck. They also damaged many houses, shattered window panes, and fired at solar water tanks.

The Al-'Ayzariyah residents did not remain passive. Calls of "Allahu Akbar" were voiced from the mosque, following which some of the settlers opened fire in the direction of the minaret. The army acted with restraint, and it was not until 0100 that it managed to push Ma'ale Adummim inhabitants back toward their settlement. [passage omitted]

The body of Bethlehem resident Wadi' Darwish, 37, was found yesterday morning near the Bayt Jala junction. His death was caused by gunfire. It appears that his

killers suspected him of collaborating with the authorities. Also in Bethlehem, Dr Jawad Darwish's clinic was set on fire. Attempts had been made in the past to harm him on the grounds of collaboration.

[Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew on 25 May 89, in a page 2 report by Ori Nir, Eytan Rabin, and Nadav Shragay, adds that "in violent clashes between soldiers and demonstrators in the West Bank yesterday, three residents were slightly wounded by gunfire: A woman in the Tulkarm refugee camp, a man in Al-La'ban in Samaria, and another man in Nabulus."]

Gaza Strip hospitals have reported admitting 16 gunshot patients, including 1 in critical condition, 3 with moderately grave injuries, and 12 with slight injuries. The IDF [Israel Defense Forces] had no information on people wounded by soldiers' gunfire. Two children are among the wounded. In the afternoon, a 22-year-old resident of Al-Nusayrat refugee camp was brought to Gaza's Al-Shifa' Hospital in what was described as critical condition. It was also reported that a 3-year-old toddler was wounded. The IDF spokesman said that five residents were wounded in the Gaza Strip yesterday.

Two military vehicles were attacked at about 2000 last night in Al-Shati' refugee camp in the Gaza Strip. Youths who stoned an army patrol were dispersed by gunfire. No one was hurt. After about 15 minutes, the assailants dispersed, and a night curfew was imposed on Al-Shati'.

Yesterday, the IDF made a series of mass arrests in the Bethlehem, Nabulus, and Tulkarm Districts in the framework of initiated activities designed to apprehend suspects. [passage omitted]

## Casualty Toll Updated

*TA2405141489 Tel Aviv HA'OLAM HAZE in Hebrew 24 May 89 p 6*

[Report by Orit Zrubavel]

[Text] Last week more Palestinians were killed than in any other week since the beginning of the intifadah [uprising]. The 16 Palestinian casualties, which do not include the 3 squad members killed in a clash, raised the death toll to over 500.

On Monday, 22 May, the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] spokesman reported 388 Palestinian deaths in the occupied territories. This figure includes only those killed by IDF soldiers' gunfire.

According to the HA'OLAM HAZE count, the number of Palestinian fatalities has reached 504.

Palestinian sources, on the other hand, report 625 Palestinian deaths, according to the following breakdown:
—429 killed by IDF soldiers' and settlers' gunfire.
—76 killed as a result of asphyxiation.
—49 killed by beatings and electrocution.
—71 deaths caused by other reasons.

## IDF Soldier Injured

*TA2405143889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] An IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldier sustained slight leg wounds when a homemade bomb exploded in Bi'r Zayt. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the soldier received medical care at a military clinic. The IDF has begun searches.

## First Joint Committee Session With USSR Set

*JN2405155289 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Amman—The experts committee entrusted with preparing for the first session of the Jordanian-Soviet joint committee, which will be held in Moscow, began meetings at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today. The Jordanian side was headed by Muhammad al-Saqqaf, secretary general of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, while the Soviet side was headed by Yakubov, chief of the Economic Relations With Asian Countries Main Administration at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations. Al-Saqqaf reviewed the development of trade and economic relations between the two friendly countries in light of the agreements concluded between them. He also reviewed means to promote these relations to a level that meets the aspirations of both the Jordanian and Soviet leaderships and of their two friendly peoples.

Yakubov expressed understanding of the topics raised by the Jordanian side. He expressed readiness to crystallyze the required methods and instruments to achieve the highest degree of cooperation in these fields. He also emphasized the Jordanian side's remarks that the meetings of the upcoming session of the Jordanian-Soviet joint committee must come up with resolutions and recommendations that lead to achieving cooperation in the trade, economic, and technical assistance fields.

## Increased Exports Urged

*JN2505054289 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 25-26 May 89 p 3*

[Text] Amman (PETRA)—Jordan Wednesday [24 May] urged the Soviet Union to open its markets to Jordanian products to balance trade between the two countries which is heavily in favour of the Soviet Union, Jordan's imports of Soviet goods continue to increase annually at a time when Jordan exports nothing to Soviet markets, Ministry of Industry and Trade's Secretary General Muhammad al-Saqqaf said at a meeting with a visiting team of Soviet experts preparing for economic talks which will be held at a later date in Moscow.

Al-Saqqaf proposed the conclusion of an equitable deal between the two sides and the organisation of a Jordanian trade fair in Moscow where Jordan can sell goods directly to the public; and the establishment of Jordanian and Soviet trade centres in Moscow and Amman to sell national products according to an agreed quota.

Referring to joint ventures, Al-Saqqaf cited the joint Jordanian-Soviet phosphate project which will produce fertilisers using Jordanian phosphates and the timber project which will be supplied with primary materials from the Soviet Union.

Al-Saqqaf also welcomed Soviet assistance in the implementation of Jordanian development schemes and bilateral cooperation in industrial training.

He said that an exchange of visits by members of the chambers of commerce and industry in Jordan and the Soviet Union will contribute to further cooperation in these fields.

The head of the Soviet team said his country will do its best to reach agreement with Jordan in all those fields.

The Soviet team Tuesday met with members of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and discussed trade issues. The Chamber's President Muhammad 'Asfur underlined the importance of launching joint ventures and opening Soviet markets for Jordanian products.

## Shipping Issues Discussed

*JN2505055489 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 25-26 May 89 p 3*

[Text] Amman (Petra)—Jordanian-Soviet cooperation in tourism was discussed Wednesday [24 May] at a meeting between Minister of Tourism Yanal Hikmat and the president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society on the one hand and a visiting team representing the Soviet-Jordanian Society on the other.

Promoting cooperation in tourism and the exchange of expertise in this field in implementation of a 1979 agreement were discussed at the meeting which also touched on bilateral cooperation in economic fields.

Later, the visiting Soviet delegation met with Minister of Culture and Information Nasuh al-Majali with whom they exchanged views on bolstering bilateral relations and cooperation in cultural fields. Al-Majali praised the society for its endeavours to bolster cultural ties between Jordan and the Soviet Union.

The team which includes officials from the Soviet merchant fleet later met with Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Hikmat al-Khammash to discuss cooperation in maritime shipping and the prospect of concluding a bilateral agreement in this field.

Services to Soviet ships docking at Al-'Aqabah and goods shipped in transit from Jordan to the Soviet Union were other topics on the agenda.

The minister said that Jordan will study a draft agreement to regulate maritime transport between the two countries.

He said that Jordan will welcome a procedure by which Soviet ships can transport Jordanian phosphate to the Soviet Union after delivering goods at the port of Al-'Aqabah. The Soviet team said that Soviet ships will be willing to transport Jordanian goods to Europe, Japan and the Far East and to import phosphate for the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union they said imports 2.5 million tonnes of phosphates from various countries of the world.

### 'Awn on Summit, Syrian Presence, U.S. Posiiton

*NC2505075689 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] In a statement today, Prime Minister General Michel 'Awn expressed his belief that the Arab summit conference will inevitably emerge with some positive outcome. In a statement to ASSOCIATED PRESS, Gen 'Awn said: I am not challenging Syria; it is Syria that is challenging us through the continued presence of its Army in Lebanon.

On the U.S. position on Lebanon, Gen 'Awn said: No one will be convinced that the United States is unable to do something for Lebanon.

### Phalangist Leader on Hassan, Mubarak Speeches

*NC2405155889 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] The Lebanese Front held its weekly meeting under Dr George Sa'adah this afternoon. The front reviewed political developments in light of the convocation of the emergency Arab summit meeting. Afterward, Dr Sa'adah said:

[Begin recording] [Sa'adah] Besides daily living conditions, the main issue discussed at the meeting was the Arab summit conference. We reviewed the available reports, and we are still awaiting the final outcome of the conference, on which we have pinned great hopes. However, there are some remarks which we have to make, in all cordiality, to His Majesty King Hassan II, a friend of Lebanon. In his opening speech, King Hassan made no mention of Lebanon, even in the part of his speech in which he mentioned the countries that have made sacrifices for the Palestinian issue. The king seemed to forget that the whole Lebanese issue is a complication of the Palestinian issue and that Lebanon is still suffering on account of the Palestinian problem.

We hope that this omission in the king's opening speech will be rectified by the results of the conference and in its final resolutions.

[Unidentified correspondent] Dr Sa'adah, yesterday on the steps of B'abda Palace you said that if the summit meeting produces resolutions similar to those of the past, then such conferences are a mere waste of time. On the basis of what you know, do you expect a positive outcome?

[Sa'adah] Let us wait for the results of the summit and make up our minds then. My remarks yesterday were about previous conference meetings and their resolutions. I said that, in the past, Arab summits have either left out any mention of Lebanon or issued resolutions that were not implemented. Knowing the current situation in Lebanon, we need resolutions that get implemented. This summit is an extraordinary one, prompted mainly by the Lebanese issue.

[Correspondent] But there are fears, Dr Sa'adah, that the Lebanese issue will be used as a price for resolving Arab disputes or achieving Arab reconciliations.

[Sa'adah] This is what we fear. However, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said that the Arabs should not interfere in each other's domestic affairs. Mubarak also said that the Lebanese issue is extremely worrying for the Arabs. Therefore, I do not think that the Arab leaders will treat the Lebanese problem with anything but realism.

[Correspondent] What if the Arab resolutions fall short of our aspirations and demands?

[Sa'adah] We will have to wait and see. We have waited so long that we can wait until tomorrow. [end recording]

### Shi'ite Council Reiterates Support for Committee

*NC2405135589 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] In its meeting today, the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council reiterated its support and backing for the 6-man Arab committee and for its efforts. The council emphasized the determination of the Lebanese Majority to resist the Israeli occupation by force of arms and by all other means and to give international efforts a chance to implement UN resolutions.

The council pointed out that the Syrian Arab Army is present in Lebanon because of a public and official Lebanese decision made by a unified Lebanese Government with the agreement of all its members and the president of the republic at the time.

### Council on 'Conspiracy'

*NC2405192989 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Today, the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council expressed the view that the conspiracy against Lebanon's unity and political reform is reasserting itself and developing the means of its work to achieve its basic goals and to frustrate the Arab League efforts. The aim of this conspiracy is to help produce a system of sectarian hegemony, to separate Lebanon from its Arab affiliation, and to srike at Syria.

The council pointed out that the leadership of the new conspiracy phase is exploiting inter-Arab differences and it is trying to cover up its aims on the pretext of liberating Lebanon from Syria.

The Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council emphasized the Lebanese majority's determination to implement genuine political reform and to resist Israeli occupation. The council noted that the question of the Syrian presence in Lebanon may be discussed when Israel has withdrawn

from all Lebanese territories, accord has been achieved, and a national reconciliation government has been formed. It also repeated its support and backing for the six-man Arab committee.

Regarding the criminal assassination of His Eminence Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the Lebanese Republic, the council expressed the belief that the crime was perpetrated as a response to the bright and firm stand adopted by the martyred mufti, the Islamic grouping, and the Fatwa Office. The stand confronts the conspiracy in its new form. The council announced it will provide the best possible means and opportunities for cooperation with Dr Shaykh Muhammad Rashid Qabbani [acting mufti].

At 1000 hours today, the council held a meeting of its legislative and executive bodies under its Deputy Chairman His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din. The conferees discussed the Lebanese situation and the six-man Arab committee's efforts in light of the emergency Arab summit conference and Mufti Khalid's assassination.

### Food Poisoning in North; Jubayl Coast Shelled

*NC2505052389 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] According to reports received from the north a short while ago, more than 240 inhabitants of Tripoli and Zgharta have suffered food poisoning to varying degrees and symptoms of fever after having consumed eclairs provided by a shop in Tripoli and raw meat in Zgharta. The responsible authorities have begun an investigation to determine the identities of those responsible for the mass poisoning.

In another development, it has been reported from Jubayl a short while ago that approximately 57 shells fell on the Jubayl coast this morning. The shelling stopped approximately 5 minutes ago.

### Syrians, Hizballah Clash in West Beirut

*NC2505072589 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] Hizballah units are surrounding a Syrian group in the Al-Saydani's gas depots in the Al-Awza'i area in West Beirut following a clash between the two parties a short while ago. Security sources told the Voice of Lebanon that the Syrian forces intervened to prevent Hizballah from seizing quantities of gas. Hizballah members surrounded them and a shootout ensued. It has been reported that Hizballah members have disarmed a number of Syrians.

### Clashes Continue

*NC2505082689 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0819 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] We have just received the following news report from the editor's desk: Explosions are being heard in West Beirut. According to initial reports, the explosions are the result of clashes between Hizballah and the Syrians. Tension emerged in the Al-Awza'i area earlier today when the Syrian Army surrounded Hizballah centers. We will provide you with further details as available.

### More on Clashes

*NC2505090989 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] Clashes continue to rage between the Syrian occupation forces and Hizballah gunmen in the vicinity of the Iranian Embassy up to the Kuwaiti Embassy area. Machine guns, medium-caliber weapons, and flat trajectory guns are being used. Two Hizballah members have been injured.

Gunfire was heard in the Ra's al-Nab' area a short while ago. Machine gun and rocket fire was directed at the areas of the museum and the race track after 1100.

### Casualties Reported

*NC2505093289 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 25 May 89*

[Excerpts] A Syrian vehicle heading from the Kuwaiti Embassy to Al-Awza'i has been ambushed. The vehicle was hit by a rocket and gunfire, but the number of casualties has not been determined.

In the meantime, negotiations between the Syrians and Hizballah in the southern suburb over the siege of a group of Syrians in the Al-Saydani's gas depots in the Al-Awza'i area have failed to produce any results. [passage omitted]

According to sources in West Beirut, two people were killed and a number of others were injured as a result of the Syrian-Hizballah clash. Hizballah gunmen have appeared in the southern suburb and the organization is on alert. Hizballah has asked its members not to move around.

### 'Limited' Clashes on Lines, Crossing Closed

*NC2505091589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] The 'Awn militia aggravated the situation on the Museum-Al-Barbir confrontation line, where limited clashes involving the use of rockets and medium-caliber automatic weapons have been taking place since this morning. The explosion of shells is being heard in various parts of Beirut. Security sources informed us that a shell fell near Al-Barbir, but no damage was reported. The Museum-Al-Barbir crossing has been closed to traffic.

## Baker's Remarks on 'Greater Israel' Examined

*JN2405193689 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 May 89*

[Palestine Broadcast: "Spotlight"]

[Text] Brothers on the path of revolution and liberation, no doubt U.S. Secretary of State James Baker crossed a huge barrier when he faced the annual conference of the Zionist lobby, the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee, meeting in Washington with the demand that Israel lay aside its unrealistic vision of Greater Israel for good, abandon the idea of annexing the West Bank and Gaza to the so-called Greater Israel, and reopen Palestinian schools which have been closed for 17 months.

What Baker said is also being said by many Israelis. But the arrival of the U.S. Administration, or some of its representatives, at the conviction that Israel must abandon the idea of Greater Israel as a key to peace is important if it entails practical credibility.

It suffices that Shamir has come out openly against Baker's demands, thereby adhering to the vision of Greater Israel in particular and to continuing the building of settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. He has revealed before new sectors of U.S. public opinion Israel's true aggressive and expansionist nature. What the Arabs are saying about Israel's ambitions and dangers is not propaganda but a fact, which is now confirmed by Shamir's rejection of Baker's demands.

As far as the Arabs are concerned, they cannot merely hope for peace while Israel adheres to its aggressive and expansionist strategy and to the idea of Greater Israel and while others back Israel's dreams and designs against the Arabs. The option of desperate self-defense is the only option left to the Arab nation.

## Military Conducts Exercise; Talas Speaks

*JN2505060989 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] Pursuant to directives from President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, one of our combat formations has carried out a tactical exercise in which the Air Force and paratroops took part. The exercise was attended by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief, deputy prime minister, and minister of defense; Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and the Armed Forces; and a number of senior General Command and formations' officers.

At the end of the exercise, Gen Talas paid tribute to the officers, noncommissioned officers, and personnel who took part in the exercise. He stressed to them that the implementation of such field exercises qualifies the troops to successfully fight the enemy irrespective of the difficulty and toughness of the fighting circumstances. He also stressed that giving importance to training, upgrading the physical and mental ability of fighters, promoting their field capabilities, and giving importance to weapons and hardware constitute a national and pan-Arab duty to which everybody should be committed, especially under these difficult circumstances of our dear homeland.

Gen Talas also stressed that our Armed Forces, which have always been the fortified shield of the Arab nation, will continue to abide by the pledge, making sacrifices for the sake of fateful Arab issues, prompted by their national commitment and the firm principles of the pan-Arab struggle. Their immortal motto—martyrdom or victory—will remain their guide during their valiant march under President leader Hafiz al-Asad, until the Arab nation's goals of victory and liberation are realized.

## Afghanistan

### Grand Assembly Sends Message to Gorbachev

*LD2505065189 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0522 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] Kabul, May 24, BAKHTAR—The Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly) of the people of Afghanistan held this week under the complicated and critical conditions adopted specific and practical decisions for the cessation of war and bloodshed as well as a nation-wide peace in the Republic of Afghanistan, says message of the Loya Jirgah addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

[Words indistinct] people [words indistinct] warmly welcomed signing of the Geneva Accords and were hoping that under these accords peace will be maintained in the war-stricken land of Afghans. Fortunately, the Governments of the Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union have fully observed it, the message stresses.

It was under these accords that the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union left Afghanistan for their peace loving homeland, the message emphasizes.

Pakistan, (?at) the instigation of the United States does not only violate the Geneva accords but it has intensified its interference and aggression in the internal affairs of the Republic of Afghanistan. These Pakistani violations which are in complete contravention with all the accepted international principles and norms have posed great danger to peace in the region and the world over, the message adds.

[Words indistinct] historical moment the people of Afghanistan supports and appreciates humanistic assistance of the Soviet Government and people to the war torn Afghanistan. These Soviet assistance [word indistinct] certainly heal the wounds caused to the Afghans during the past ten years, the message says.

The Republic of Afghanistan will full possibilities at hand continue to solve problems through peaceful means. [sentence as received] We stress here that if the Pakistanis continue aggression and interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan in future this country will reserve the right to ask assistance from its old and reliable friend, the Soviet Union.

### Najibullah's Speech to Closing Session

*LD2405192489 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1638 GMT 23 May 89*

[Speech by President Najibullah to the closing session of the Milli Shura in Kabul on 23 May—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Esteemed members of the Milli Shura. In line with Article 86 of the Constitution of the Republic of Afghanistan, the Milli Shura should close in the first week of the month of Jawza [23 May corresponds to 2 Jawza]. The third routine session of the Milli Shura of the Republic of Afghanistan, held during the state of emergency in the country, is herewith concluded after accomplishing its planned tasks. The Afghan parliament and every esteemed member, recognizing the conditions under the state of emergency, the cause of its declaration, and that its continuation was brought on by outside interference due to the imposed continuation of war in the country, with a responsible and patriotic approach extended sincere cooperation to the government of the Republic of Afghanistan; that is, to the Council of Ministers and the state organs. As demanded by the state of emergency and in a situation where the collective will has united to back an end to the war and the restoration of peace and where international public opinion considers a military solution to the Afghan problem unrealistic and futile, the Milli Shura has accomplished very important tasks. This is what we have always expected from the country's parliament. Allow me to thank all of you for your indefatigable and patriotic efforts in the sessions of the Milli Shura and your active participation in the Grand Assembly of May 1989 and wish the parliament further success in the realization and continuation of the policy of national reconciliation and in the establishment of contacts and development of a dialogue with the armed opposition forces for the cessation of war and the commencement of a peaceful life.

Esteemed friends, I am fully confident that the members of our parliament, after this session ends, will perceive new tasks and will work to accomplish them. I would like to point out that the end of the parliamentary session and the successful Grand Assembly took place at the same time, and now there are two major tasks before you. As members as well as the participants in the Grand Assembly, are returning to your constituents. The Grand Assembly, which had the active participation of all representatives of the nation, particularly the members of parliament, made valuable decisions for the realization and continuation of the policy of national reconciliation, for establishing contact and starting negotiations with the opposition, for strengthening of the defense forces, and ending war in the country. On behalf of all nationalities and tribes in the country, opinions were expressed in connection with the military-political situation, the continuation of the policy of national reconciliation, the development of negotiations and dialogue with the opposition, and generally on the internal and external policies of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The Grand Assembly of May 1989, which embodied the will of the people of Afghanistan, entrusted important duties at both the national and international levels to the leadership of the Republic of Afghanistan. The Republic of Afghanistan, in order to fulfill these tasks and maintain peace in the country, needs your patriotic assistance and cooperation. The demands and needs of the people should be met by the representatives and the true servants of the people. You are worthy of this honor and I

can state with complete confidence that you are able to carry out the will of the people: to end the fratricidal war and bring peace to Afghanistan. Every one of you represents the broad masses of the people with a variety of inclinations, and naturally you will influence them.

As far as it depends on normal state duties, we have, here at the Grand Assembly of the Afghan people, pledged and once again point out before you that we will shall spare no efforts day and night with all our power and energy to maintain peace in the country. [applause]

It is obvious that the state leadership will take steps within its authority to solve the most important current issues of the country. Without your help and cooperation, without your indefatigable efforts to end the fratricidal war and maintain peace, it cannot solve the most important state tasks on a wide scale. You know the desires of your people, you can sort out local problems and consolidate and expand relations between the state and the people. Your position among the people means you can also bring to the attention of people the problems and difficulties of the state and mobilize their strength to eliminate these problems. The May Grand Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan has proved such possibilities and opportuntiies on a larger scale for you. In fact, the Grand Assembly's decisions are the fundamental, guiding directions. And the esteemed delegates and senators of the Milli Shura have a great and noble responsibility to see to their implementation. For example, you could, based on the new initiative of the state, begin work in the localities which you represent. The state of the Republic of Afghanistan, in keeping the previous proposals which embrace establishing talks and dialogue with one or several armed opposition groups at the same time, put forward a new and all-embracing mechanism in a comprehensive and simultaneous manner in every (?point).

Once again I would like to elaborate on specific details. This declaration starts by calling on all engaged forces to observe a cease-fire at a predetermined time. Simultaneous with the observance of a cease-fire, direct dialogue and talks should start, an international conference should be convened on implementing the Geneva agreements, confirming the neutrality of Afghanistan and its demilitarization maintaining its political rights, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity. A peace conference with the equal participation of all armed opposition groups and influential individuals inside and outside the country should be convened to form a leadership council for the country.

The leadership council will form a broadbased coalition government with all engaged forces participating. This government shall prepare a new constitution along with controlling the cease-fire—the opposition has the right to take an active part in drafting the constitution. This government shall call for a grand assembly to approve a new constitution; all opposition forces, nationalities, tribes, and clans of the country should participate. Afterward general elections shall be held for a legislature, and after its convening the future Afghan government shall be formed in line with the constitution.

From the Republic of Afghanistan's point of view, what you esteemed members of the Milli Shura can do with regard to these proposals is to go back to your provinces during the legislative recess and, on behalf of the Afghan Republic, discuss and negotiate with commanders about implementing this mechanism. If they respond positively to this proposal, we can approve the practical process of convening such a conference.

I would like to make it clear to friends that this mechanism can be implemented as a whole and it can also be implemented locally. We can deal with commanders of a single province with a single mechanism. An agreement can be reached, a protocol can be signed, a declaration can be issued, and a cease-fire can be ensured; after a cease-fire a number of people can be organized as the leadership of that province. The leadership can set up an administration for the province—jointly. And they can regard all principles of how this cease-fire can be observed in the future. Gradually, they can prepare themselves to elect local organs of state power and administration under existing laws. And if there are proposals for changing the law, you can bring those proposals to your next session so that those changes can be made into law. If this becomes an urgent matter before your next legislative session, we can bring about these changes by a legislative decree of the Council of Ministers. Then when you come back from recess you can approve them. Dear friends, what I mean is that you do not have to wait for the implementation of this mechanism throughout the country. No, it can be carried out at every phase and in every part of the country.

You know that the Grand Assembly formed a mediatory commission for contacts and negotiation with representatives of the opposition inside and outside the country. Some of you are members of that commission. Those who are not members should not consider their duties in this regard ended, because the outcome secured by the commission will be the product of collective wisdom and will demonstrate collective will. [applause] It will represent the Afghan Grand Assembly and the work in which you directly participated. This commission is another means for securing understanding and negotiation. The representatives of the opposition can bring about the opportunity of national understanding and accord on the basis of the interests of the Afghan nation.

We wish success to those members of the legislature who are members of the commission and ask those who are not members not to be sparing in their cooperation with and assistance to the mediatiory commission. A most important task is to help the mediatory commission.

I am confident that you esteemed representatives of the Wolasi Jirgah have closely followed the proceedings of the Grand Assembly of the Afghan Republic and that you are completely aware of its resolutions. Another important document is the Grand Assembly's resolution. This document once again reflects the decisive determination of the Afghan people to continue national reconciliation; strengthen the country's defense forces, extend the state of emergency to defend independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty; setg up a mediatory commission with the opposition; call on refugees to return to the country; support the acts of the state based on Islamic principles; take all-out measures against the aggressions into the Afghan Republic by Pakistani militarists; obtain every kind of help from the international friends of the Afghan Republic; condemn plans for the disintegration of united and independent Afghanistan; support the state's plan for convoking an international conference and an internal peace conference; secure the increasing solidarity of the country's tribes and nationalities; and secure United Nations and world assistance for the socioeconomic revival of the country.

Esteemed representatives and senators. The Afghan people in villages and provinces are yearning to know about the resolutions and documents of the Grand Assembly. The end of the Milli Shura session and the successful end of the Grand Assembly [words indistinct]. It is good that your constituents, on whom your words have an impact, know about the process of the Grand Assembly. I am confident that esteemed members of the legislature will play their honest and patriotic role in conveying, explaining, and implementing the Grand Assembly's resolution which conforms to the national interests of our country's people. I am confident that they will open the way for establishing contact and negotiations and ensuring peace in Afghanistan and conveying the reality of the state's national, peace-loving, and humanitarian policy as ratified by the May Grand Assembly.

You will be returning to your provinces where the military-political situation of the country has changed compared with 3 months ago. The main features of this period have been continued national reconciliation, the enhanced socioeconomic plans, independent defense of the country's independence, and territorial integrity the honest observance and implementation by the Afghan Republic of the Geneva agreements, and the complete return of Soviet forces to their country.

Meanwhile, the armed extremist opposition is still antagonistic and stubborn regarding the Republic of Afghanistan. Despite the strong inclination of many internal commanders and their armed forces to maintain calm in the country, the opposition has not reviewed its warmongering position. The main factor for continuing this situation in the country is foreign instigation which is being carried out with the active participation of Pakistani military personnel and militia and Saudi mercenaries fighting against Afghanistan.

Unfortunately, some armed opposition leaders are unaware of (?Pakistani) militarist plans and continue killing Afghans and destroying Afghan land. We hope that their approach to the state's new proposals and the resolution of the Afghan Grand Assembly shall eventually show national responsibility and be positive. Last night, however, a hasty response was given; they once again made a great national and historic mistake. If we here make democratic, national proposals to promote the further solidarity of different ethnic groups in Afghanistan, when we say that these ethnic groups can set up local administrations to the point of autonomy in line with the Constitution approved by the 1987 Grand Assembly, this does not lead to the dispersion of ethnic groups. On the contrary, if the ethnic groups feel that they can have equal economic, social, and cultural rights in a united Afghanistan, I think it will cause further solidarity of the ethnic groups and not be a cause for dispersion of Afghans.

If some of you have listened to the BBC it seems that these proposals have made them tremble. This is why Sebghatullah Mojaddedi is angry and says that granting socioeconomic, cultural, and political rights to ethnic groups is tantamount to the disintegration of Afghanistan and that the granting of wider authority to commanders will lead to feudalism. It can be said that if there are several commanders in Afghanistan it is because you [mujahidin] have created them. [applause] But as we have said many times the commanders are the people who fight for a cause and bear the brunt of the fighting. They have suffered much more here than you who have been there [Pakistan]. If they want to see the fruits of their struggle, they have priority. But when there were selfish and ambitions interests at issue they totally ignored the 10 years of suffering by the internal commanders. They say if Najibullah gave them rights and authority in the localities, where they could take part in the political, socioeconomic, and cultural affairs of their province, it would be feudalism and would not be in compliance with Islam.

Respected 'ulema sitting here. I hope you will confirm my statement that in the time of Khawlafay Rashidi much authority was conferred on the governors so that they, taking advantage of the authority delegated to them, could serve their people better and more quickly. I do not know why Sebghatullah Mojadeddi, who calls himself a Hazrat and a great scholar of religion, calls our moves feudal when in reality the delegation of wider authorities to governors is meant to ensure the better execution of our duties in our country's cultural, economic, and political life. Therefore, we can tell them that with this sort of statement he obviously instigates opposition toward himself. Despite this statement he claims that Najibullah is trying to create antagonism among them.

With this statement they rejected the role of commanders. Just as they have lost on the political battlefield and gained nothing, so too their minds cannot understand very simple and ordinary ideas. [applause] We say that

we put out the fires of war. The fires of war can be extinguished when the guns are laid down and these guns are used only by internal commanders, the majority of whom know that after the completion of the Soviet Union's withdrawal these weapons should not be used anymore against their brothers. [applause] But they are angry because they are ordered by the Pakistan Government—the Pakistan militarists—to forget that there are brothers, that there is a motherland, that this is your territory, that there is an Afghanistan, that there is an Afghan nation, that there is a history. [The Pakistan Government says:] Forget them, but catch hold a gun, take a rocket and go and destroy cities, villages, human beings and lives, everything. And thus the commanders listen to foreigners and do not want an atmosphere of peace and reconciliation. But I assure you that Pakistan's relations with the internal commanders, who have borne the brunt of the fighting, will cease; they will reject them as well. If the internal commanders, when there is peace in most part of the country—and we expressed our gratitude for it in Grand Assembly—and other commanders also take a responsible position, then I can assure you that Pakistan, its military intelligence, and its international supporters will not be able to wage war against Afghanistan [applause] because our policy is sensible and correct.

Who can restore peace? It can be restored by the commander whom we face in the battle fronts. Those who sit in foreign countries do not know the price of the Afghan blood shed by Afghans. Every day not 10, not 100, but thousands of our youths swirl in pools of blood; they are buried, and are sent to graveyards. The commanders inside the country feel responsible for this and we and our armed forces feel responsible. We Afghans have a responsibility to the Afghan refugees who are suffering, who are wandering, who do not have bread to eat. These are the people whose dignity is being assaulted in the camps and who are insulted—not the leaders of the groups in Pakistan. Let them account for their activities themselves. Over the past 3 months the people of Afghanistan have judged their activities. We have a responsibility to the internal commanders, to the refugees who suffer in the camps, to the mother and sister who are there and who are insulted and assaulted. We want to gain the hearts of the people who have really suffered. We should heal these wounds.

Why do we get angry? Because the Grand Assembly of Afghanistan made a good decision patiently and responsibly for the people of Afghanistan. This was intended to win the hearts of the internal commanders who are tired of the war and hate it. They get angry because they fear being isolated and losing the dollars and rupees they have gained in the war. [applause] The right way is correct. You just wait—I have said this in the Grand Assembly as well—and every day a new proposal on various issues is offered with as much wisdom as one can muster, with the help and the consultation of the people of Afghanistan. These proposals are in the interests of the people of Afghanistan and can heal the wounds of the people of Afghanistan. [applause] In fact, this is an important criterion to judge others. And you noticed that they were judged by this criterion and barely passed. They proved not to be gold, but copper.

We declared in Grand Assembly that if Pakistan continues its aggression, then the Government of Afghanistan will be compelled—I repeat that we declared in the Grand Assembly that if Pakistan continues its aggression then the government of Afghanistan will be compelled to take serious action. Everyone knows that arms convoys do not go from Afghanistan to Pakistan, but are dispatched from Pakistan to kill and slaughter the people of Afghanistan. We do not have the right to call for the overthrow of the Pakistani regime, but the Pakistani militarists want to deprive Afghans of their legal and legitimate right to self defense. You have heard the recent declaration by Pakistan's Foreign Affairs Ministry on our statement about Pakistan's aggression in Afghanistan territory. Why does Pakistan want to mix means and ends? Pakistan compelled us to assert in the Grand Assembly that we will take serious action if Pakistan continues its aggression against our country.

Pakistani militarists should search for the roots of the problem in their expansionist and adventurist policies, not in the Republic of Afghanistan's defensive policy. I think that Pakistan has obtained large sums of money using the excuse of the so-called Afghanistan problem during the 10 years of undeclared war. It has obtained loans totalling billions of dollars from Western countries. Its armed forces have been armed and supplied to the teeth. It has acquired the most modern airplanes. Its atomic weapons have increased. This war gave General Ziaul Haq's regime ten years of life—a regime which was isolated right from the beginning of its existence. And it secured international assistance in the name of refugees and as the price for the blood of hundreds of thousands of Afghans and the destruction of our country. We have the right to tell them that enough is enough, gentlemen: You should rather think about the fate of mankind and regional peace. Afghans can no longer endure war, aggression, and intervention. Therefore, our statement in the Grand Assembly was merely a reaction against intervention and aggression. The Government of the Republic of Afghanistan's statement is not a threat, but it is a measure taken to combat a threat.

The Republic of Afghanistan believes that the Afghan people can solve their common domestic problems without foreign interference, without the use of lethal weapons against one another and can restore peace and calm in their ancestral land and heal the wounds caused by the 10-year-old war which has caused much material and economic damage.

Dear representatives and senators. Today the Milli Shura's ordinary session ends. I declare the Milli Shura session ended in line with Article 86 of the country's constitution. I hope that your work during the recession will be accompanied by persistent work for peace, the

cessation of war and the restoration of peace in the country, and that you start the next session with specific achievements. I wish you, representatives and senators, great success in striving for peace and reconciliation in the country and I wish you and your families good health. And the success comes from God.

### Defense Minister on New Brigade, Kabul Defense

*LD2405201489 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] An armored brigade, with new equipment, arrived in Kabul city today via the Salang highway. At a meeting held in Deh Sabz District, Kabul Province, the minister of defense of the Republic of Afghanistan, Lieutenant General Shahnawaz Tanay; Major General Zabiullah Ziarmal, head of army political affairs, Lieutenant General Nabi 'Azimi, the first deputy minister of the ministry of defense; and other leaders in that ministry welcomed the troops, technicians, NCO's, and officers who had taken part in moving the armored column.

Addressing the meeting, the minister of defense of the Republic of Afghanistan said: The armed forces of the Republic of Afghanistan are sufficiently strong and capable of independently defending the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country against foreign aggressors and extremists linked to them. The minister of defense added: To further strengthen the Kabul city garrison, a new armored brigade has been formed. You have seen the equipment. Subsequently, the badges, medals, and cash rewards approved by the president of Afghanistan, esteemed Najibullah, for outstanding officers and troops, were distributed by Lt Gen Shahnawaz Tanay.

### BAKHTAR Details 'Extremists' Attacks

*LD2405083389 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0427 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Kabul, May 23, BAKHTAR—Armed extremists supported by heavy artillery fires of the 11th and 18th Pakistani divisions attacked Jalalabad and its outskirts. Three civilians were killed and 7 others injured. Five private houses and a mosque demolished during the past 24 hours, an authorised military source said.

Units of the Armed Forces repulsed the enemies attacks. Sixty two extremists killed, 48 others wounded and a large quantity of arms and ammunition of the extremists destroyed.

Attacks of the enemy on the Khowst Grand District and its environs were halted. The enemies were pounded by the Armed Forces. Twenty eight enemies killed, (?19) others wounded and their armaments destroyed.

The Qandahar, Herat, Konduz and Badghis Provinces were subjected to heavy attacks of the extremists. Three civilians were killed and 7 others wounded. The detachments of the Armed Forces retaliated. Forty extremists killed another one wounded and 7 others captured. [sentence as received]

The outskirts of Laghman Province were subjected to rocketry fires of the extremists leaving one civilian injured. Two private cars wrecked.

## India

### USSR's Rogachev Arrives 24 May, Meets Gandhi

*BK2405162389 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1600 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] The Soviet deputy foreign minister, Mr Igor Rogachev, called on the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, in New Delhi this evening. Mr Rogachev is looking after Asia in the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He arrived in the Indian capital this morning for bilateral consultations.

Mr Rogachev later held talks with the foreign secretary, Mr S.K. Singh. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said that the talks are part of the annual consultations on bilateral and political matters between the two countries at the foreign secretary level. The previous bilateral meeting was held in Moscow in February last year.

### Joint Press Release on Islamabad Talks Cited

*BK2405131189 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] The home secretaries of India and Pakistan concluded their 3-day talks in Islamabad today. Both sides agreed to take a series of new and concrete measures to contain terrorism, drug trafficking, smuggling, and illicit border crossing.

A joint press release issued at the end of the talks in Islamabad says the border security forces of the two countries decided for the first time to undertake simultaneous coordinated patrolling at mutually decided hours to curb unauthorized trans-border movements. The two countries have also decided to combat drug trafficking and smuggling on a war footing.

## Iran

### Khomeyni Receives Kin; Condition 'Satisfactory'

*LD2405105689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] The Central News Unit reports: Following his successful operation, his excellency the imam received close relatives during a limited audience this morning.

According to the report, the supervisor of the medical team attending to his excellency the imam announced today that: Yesterday, soon after the operation, the imam regained total consciousness. His general condition is now completely satisfactory and normal. The condition of his heart, pulse, kidney function, blood pressure, respiration, and liver function are completely satisfactory.

### Continues To Improve

*LD2505105789 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] The team of physicians attending to his excellency the imam issued a statement today which announced that his eminence is feeling very well, and his general process of recovery is completely satisfactory. The text of the statement is as follows:

In the name of the exalted, we would like to inform the dear and selfless people, who have been expressing their sincere, pure, and profound feelings following the successful operation on Imam Khomeyni, praise be to God, his eminence is feeling very well. His general process of recovery is completely satisfactory, and the condition of his heart, blood pressure, pulse, respiration, and kidneys is satisfactory. The hemorrhage has been under complete control, and since the conclusion of the operation there has been no need for a blood transfusion. The imam left his bed today and rested on a chair. While expressing gratitude, we beseech your good prayers.

[Signed] The Medical Team to His Excellency the Imam

[Dated 25 May 1989

### Majlis Speaker on Khomeyni

*LD2405110189 Tehran IRNA in English 1044 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Tehran, May 24, IRNA—The operation to stop the bleeding in Imam Khomeyni's digestive system has been successful and the leader of the Islamic Revolution would, God willing, be with us for many years to come, Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said.

"I come to you from a visit to his holiness, the imam, and praise be to God, his condition is very good," he said at a ceremony at Shahid Shiroodi stadium Wednesday marking the anniversary of Khorramshahr's liberation from the Iraqis.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani also praised the doctors who operated on the imam Tuesday morning.

"God willing, we will see the imam for long years, healthier and stronger, at the helm of the Islamic revolution," he said.

Iranian television last night showed the imam walking with a cane in the corridor of a hospital. It also showed him praying on the hospital bed.

People have gathered in mosques in all parts of the country to pray for the health of the 87-year-old leader of the Islamic revolution.

Many messages have also been sent by religious leaders in Qom and other cities to the imam, thanking God for the success of the operation.

### Service Commemorates Montazeri's Father

*LD2405133689 Tehran IRNA in English 1258 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Esfahan, May 24, IRNA—To pay respect to Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri's revered father who died Monday, a commemorative service was held in his home town Najafabad, Tuesday afternoon.

The service was attended by Ayatollah Montazeri, the city's Friday prayer, Ayatollah Izadi, other 'ulema as well as military and police personnel and the public.

In mourning, the city's offices and shops were closed on Tuesday. Streets, bazaar shops and entrances to offices were also covered with black banners.

### USSR's Konarev Interviewed on Tehran Visit

*NC2405124789 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 22 May 89*

[Text] Dear listeners. A Soviet economic delegation headed by Nikolay Konarev, Soviet minister of roads and transportation who also heads the Soviet side of the permanent Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation committee, was in Iran from 11 to 18 May. After Nikolay Konarev's return to Moscow, our correspondent met him and asked him to talk about his impressions of his stay in Iran and to describe the outlook for Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation.

Konarev said: The main objective of our visit to Iran was to observe the process of implementing decisions adopted at the 11th session of the Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation committee, in late 1987. We were convinced that many of the objectives set at that time are being successfully fulfilled. However, neither side is satisfied with the volume and extent of activities. Today we are ready to go further in expanding relations between the two countries and to expand our cooperation. Thus, one of the most important objectives that we discussed with the Iranians was compiling a program for a long-term agreement on economic-scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran. This agreement is to be signed during the coming visit to Moscow by Iran's Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Nikolay Konarev added: We also discussed drafting an agreement on cooperation in some fields between the Soviet Union and Iran, namely, an agreement on purchasing Iranian gas, and on cooperation in agriculture, transportation, machine-building, metallurgy, energy, fishing, mine exploration and exploitation, along with scientific-technical cooperation.

Our correspondent asked: How were the talks, and are you satisfied with their outcome?

Nikolay Konarev answered: The talks were successful and were carried out in a constructive atmosphere of goodwill and wishes for the solution of all problems that rose during the talks. We met with Petroleum Minister Gholamreza Aqazadeh, Energy Minister Bizhan Namdar-Zangeneh, Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi, Minister of Agriculture and Rural development 'Isa Kalantari, Minister of Roads and Transport Mohammad Sa'idi-Kya, and members of other ministries and departments. In nearly all fields the potential for mutually beneficial cooperation emerged. We especially want to refer to the resumption of Iranian natural gas deliveries to the Soviet Union. The export of gas is the main source for the purchase of the Soviet technical equipment so necessary for ensuring the progress of industries, machine-building, energy, and metallurgy—in other words, for the progress of (?most) Iranian industries.

During the talks, new aspects of cooperation emerged. For example, the Iranians expressed interests in purchasing aircraft from the Soviet Union and in expanding relations in satellite and television telecommunications.

Nikolay Konarev said: Today we can honestly say that Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation is entering a new phase, and this is to the benefit of our two nation's interests and will help consolidate friendly relations between two neighboring countries who, in addition to their joint borders, have many common points in culture, art, and history.

## Paper on FRG Ties in Wake of Rafsanjani Remarks

*NC2405165089 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 13 May 89 p 2*

[Text] Iran's Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani recently made some personal statements calling for revolutionary moves against Zionists and Westerners who help them politically or financially in suppressing the Palestinians. The West in all-out move has now started discussing "serious measures against terrorism," claiming that the stance of the Iranian parliamentary chief shows the Islamic Republic's support for "terrorism".

Before this politico-propaganda move by the West could be used as a lever of pressure against Tehran, it is a proof of the weakness of Western leaders vis-a-vis Tehran's "hardline" stances. The whole thing indeed evinces West's vulnerability once again.

For a fact, however, the Islamic Republic of Iran, which has been itself victim of severest blows by terrorism at national and international levels, couldn't possibly propose expansion and internationalization of terrorism.

The leaders of West Germany, succumbing to pressures of their English and American counterparts, and without correctly understanding the statements of the Majlis speaker, have adopted a propaganda campaign against Tehran. They are now party to the Western campaign to blacken and tarnish Iran's image. Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, and other high-ranking German officials have taken this stance against Iran while the Islamic Republic has gone out of its way, on humanitarian grounds, to help free German hostages held in Lebanon.

Naturally Tehran has its own specific viewpoints in establishing political and international relations with various Western countries, which demand special strategies in every respect.

Bonn has been the number one trading partner of Iran among European nations througout the first decade of the Islamic Revolution. But due to Germany's irrational move both on the Rushdie affair and on the recent issue (Rafsanjani's statements) such extensive technical, economic and industrial relations can be severely affected by uncalculated political moves.

Tehran can easily replace West Germany with Eastern Europe for reconstruction of heavy industries and technical-industrial investments in huge projects and as a source of transfer of technology and technical know-how. Regrettably the events of the last few months have shown that West Germany's position-takings are strongly influenced by the U.S. to the extent that Bonn cannot lay any claim to be folowing a truly independent political line. These strategic political and economic relations between iran and West Germany, therefore, are affected by the bonn government's looking to U.S. for instructions.

Compared to West Germany, it seems, the Eastern European countries enjoy a much higher degree of political independence. And this justifies the move should Iran turn to these countries in trade so far done with Bonn.

## 50 Iraqis, 15 Other POW's Released

*LD2405091989 Tehran IRNA in English 0824 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Tehran, May 24, IRNA—Iran unilaterally released 50 more sick and disabled Iraqi POWS Tuesday.

Nine of the released sought asylum in the Islamic Republic in the presence of Red Cross representatives and another succumbed to his sickness.

A source at the commission in charge of the Iraqi POWS told IRNA that as a gesture of goodwill Iran released ten more POWS to make up the number 50.

The Iraqi POWS were expected to be released on the International Qods Day, May 5, but their release was postponed due to the delay in their medical inspection by the Red Cross representatives.

In another development, Iran's Foreign Ministry announced Tuesday that on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the liberation of Khorramshahr, 15 non-Iraqis captured in the war will be released.

Procedures for the release of the POWS who are from Sudan, Tunisia and Somalia, will be arranged through diplomatic channels, the announcement added.

### 110 Kurdish Families Return From Iraq

*NC2405094989 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Twenty-four families of Iraqi Kurdish refugees who had left the Islamic Republic of Iran and had gone to Iraq after the Iraqi regime declared an amnesty, were ousted from Iraq yesterday.

The Central News Unit reports that these Iraqi families, consisting of 110 men, women, and children, arrived in Iranian territory from the Sardasht border yesterday. After identifying themselves to the border officials, they stated that since their return to Iraq until today when they were sent out to Iran, they had been under arrest by Saddam's regime.

It should be noted that this group returned to Iraq 6 months ago.

### Council Approves Majlis Name Change

*LD2405100789 Tehran IRNA in English 0926 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Tehran, May 24, IRNA—The Constitutional Revision Council Tuesday unanimously approved to change the name of the Majlis to the "Islamic Consultative Assembly." Under the present constitutional law, the name of the Majlis is "National Consultative Assembly."

### Approves Majlis' Composition

*LD2505082189 Tehran IRNA in English 0650 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] Tehran, May 25, IRNA—The Constitutional Revision Council Wednesday generally approved the number of Majlis deputies to be 270. One deputy will be added to the number for a total population rise of one million each decade.

According to a decision made in Wednesday's session of the council chaired by Ayatollah Ahmad Meshkini, Zoroastrians and Jews will have one representative each, Assyrian Christians of the north and south will have one representative each.

The boundaries of constituencies and number of representatives in each constituency will be determined with regards to human, political and geographical elements.

The council is to discuss centralisation of administration in the executive branch in its Thursday [25 May] afternoon session.

### Tehran Daily Views Problems of Executive

*NC2405161389 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 20 May 89 p 2*

[Text] Studying the problems of the executive power is among the issues which the Council for Constitutional Revisions should embark upon. The most serious and biggest weakness of the executive power according to the present Constitution is that there is now a bifurcate system of management in this branch.

On the one hand the election of a president with the direct vote of people, makes the system similar to "presidential" systems in the world, while it does not give the president enough authority to administer the executive body. For instance, the president is only authorized to select a prime minister and introduce him to the Majlis. Now after the Majlis gave its vote of confidence to the prime minister and the president and prime minister clash, then the president virtually has no control over the executive although he is theoretically the head of the executive.

Meanwhile, there are also constitutional constraints imposed on the prime minister as he is not granted total freedom to select his ministers. The ministers should be approved by the president, on the one hand, and the Parliament should also give them a vote of confidence, on the other. And undoubtedly, this is not an easy task. As an example, to be cited here is the vacancy for the post of the commerce minister during the last few months, which can be traced to the very weakness of the law.

Meanwhile it seems all the council's members are for the centralization in the management of the executive branch and opposed to its present bifurcate management.

But the question is which of the two centers must be climinated to open way for a better management of affairs.

It seems most council members favor the omission of the premiership. They reason that since the president is elected through a direct public vote, he should fully hold the reins of the executive branch.

But this is not the probelm. What has caused concern is the fact that with the (omission of premiership) the power will be so much centralized in the one person (president) that [it] may potentially threaten democratic norms.

The decision to eliminate the premiership may solve the problem of management weakness and lack of decisiveness but only for a short time. If the Council for Constitutional Revisions fails to solve the issue of a monitoring power to oversee the executive branch's performance, the latter, like in most third world countries, will, probably in a short while, swallow up the other two branches. If and when this happens the Islamic Republic's Constitution too will be subject to the same fate as was the 1906 Constitution of this nation.

The view that if the president will turn dictator people will not vote him to office to a second term is indeed simplistic. A look at the situation in these very Middle Eastern countries is enough to convince one that although presidents are obstensibly voted to office, no democratic norms are observed in elections in these countries. Usually one or two candidates are allowed to run for the elections only for formality's sake.

Therefore, to avoid the accumulation of power in the man who takes the chief executive's seat, what is needed is a supervising power a certain monitoring body. It will be a big mistake to leave such checks and balances to the people alone.

## TEHRAN TIMES on Changes in Judiciary

*NC2405171889 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 14 May 89 p 2*

[Editorial in "Opinion" column: "Discussions on Future Leadership and Judiciary Nearing Completion"]

[Text] The commission studying the issues related to centralization of management in judicary power has voted for centralization of management in the nation's judiciary power. Article 11 of the Constitution had established a council-based management for the body.

This has been the first essential move by the Council for Constitutional Revisions. If the move proves to be a success in practice, it can, to a great extent, iron out problems arising from the administrative system of the country's judiciary. This will, it is hoped, facilitate the implementation of law in the country.

According to the commission's decision, the nation's leader will have the authority to appoint the head of judiciary system whose tenure will be for five years.

Actually today it can truly be claimed that Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili is the figure most fit for this sensitive position.

It appears that the ayatollah's outstanding merits and political position in Iran's Islamic society and his remarkable scholarly knowledge over the related field are the main factors which boost his chance to occupy the seat of the head of the Judiciary body.

Meanwhile, during a session of the first commission of the Council for Constitutional Revisions heated discussions have also been held on the qualifications and merits of the future leader of the nation.

Beyond any shade of doubt, it can be said that with the deletion of the requirement for the future leader to be a Marja' (top religious authority), as proposed by Imam Khomeyni, the discussions can now be focused on other requirements delineating the qualifications of the future leader.

Along this line, the emphasis will have to be on the leader's political management as well as his efficiency in Islamic jurisprudence (ejtehad level).

Now in view of the profound politico-jurisprudential knowledge of President Khamene'i and his ten years of experience at top management levels he can be regarded as a prominent and acceptable figure to assume the post of leadership after the Imam.

among the other duties which the Council for Constitutional Revisions has on its agenda is to determine the power limit of the head of executive power and the body's overall integration. naturally the existence of parallel organizations in a system would entail bottlenecks in the system, hence bringing down the executive potentials and efficiency of the body.

A review of the said problem in the backdrop of the past ten years of the revolution clearly shows that such parallel organizations with contrasting viewpoints can only lead to colisions and placing the executive mechanism in a straitjacket.

As such it is only logical that the best alternative to cope with such bottlfenecks would be attained through deletion of the post of premiership and choosing an executive deputy for the president instead.

## Need for Supervisory Body for Judiciary Urged

*NC2405173089 Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 17 May 89 p 2*

[Editorial from the "Opinion" column: "Government Branches Should Oversee Each Others' Operations"]

[Text] The second commission of the Council for Constitutional Revisions responsible for deciding on the judiciary affairs has made a decision to eliminate the council-based management of the judiciary, and place one person at the helm of the body.

The problem of the judiciary branch has existed since the start of the Islamic Revolution. After the downfall of the Shah's regime in Feb. 1979, the country suddenly faced a vacuum in the judiciary. This vacuum was attempted to be filled after several months with the approval of the

constitution. However, the constitution itself was somewhat weak in the domain of the judiciary, which made the latter's performance unsuccessful.

It can be said that a council-based management of the judiciary was one of the factors responsible for decentralization in its decision-makings which faced the body with various problems.

But the faults and failures of the judiciary be all attributed to its "council" nature and if one imagines that with the elimination of this problem everything else will be solved, this will be taking it a little too simple.

In general, when the Assembly of Expert members accepted the principle of separation of government powers and incorporated it into the Islamic Republic Constitution, they did not, it seems, pay enough attention to the various aspects of the spirit of this principle. The preference of a "historic" viewpoint over other views might be responsible for the law-makers' move along that line.

History shows that after the approval of the 1906 Iranian Constitution (the constitutional movement) the judiciary was swallowed up, so to say, by the executive power. Throughout the rule of the Pahlavi Dynasty this can be clearly seen. And maybe on this basis, the members of the first post-revolutionary Assembly of Experts, in light of this historic experience, wanted to give "total" independence to the judiciary. But they were, probably, unaware that in the princple of separation of powers while being independent of each other, the three branches of government should also "supervise" each other. Otherwise independence without supervision can be very dangerous.

Today the Council for Constitutional Revisions must determine a supervising body for the judiciary. Moreover, it should be specified as to who this supervising body is responsible before. According to the present constitution even the supreme leadership of the land does not have the power to dismiss the Supreme Judiciary Council members, neither has the Majlis (Parliament) have any direct supervision over the acts of the judiciary. This lack of check and balance is in itself a big danger threatening the judiciary branch. Existence of concentrated power in any government organ without proper supervision and without that body being held responsible before any authority is the root cause of corruption in that branch in the long run.

### New Statistical Year Book Published

*LD2205082789 Tehran IRNA in English 0820 GMT 22 May 89*

[Text] Tehran, May 22, IRNA—A new volume of statistical year book has been published and distributed by Iran's Center for Statistics.

The 21st volume contains figures and data on natural, ecological, political, economic, cultural, judicial, administrative and various other aspects in the Iranian year 1366 (March 21, 1987-March 20, 1988).

The figures show, for example, the number of pupils in the academic year of 1366-67 (1987-88) was 12,011,106. This is 7.5 per cent higher than the figure in the year before.

The number of university students has also increased 22 per cent in the same year compared to the year before, amounting to 204,862.

On oil production, it says on average, 795 million barrels of crude was produced daily in 1365 (1986-87) earning U.S. dlrs 5.9 million in foreign exchange.

In 1365 (1986-87), 65 major industrial units were active employing 558,985 people.

The private sector possessed some rials 10,722 bn (dlrs U.S. 1,532 bn) in cash in 1365 (1986-87).

The year book also indicates that some 822,348 commercial offices were active in the same year.

There were some 262 cinemas active all over Iran with a total capacity of 162,775 spectators in 1366 and a total of 80 million people watched movies in these places.

A total of 52,951 vehicles were registered in the country in the same Iranian year 56.3 per cent of which were private, it says.

## Pakistan

### Delhi: Military Intelligence Chief 'Removed'

*BK2505093489 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 25 May 89*

[Text] In Pakistan, Lieutenant General Hamid Gul, chief of the country's military intelligence, is reported to have been removed from his post. An AFP report says General, retired, Shamsur Rahman Kalloo is to take over as chairman of the Inter Services Intelligence [ISI]. Reports also say that Major General Khaled Latif Moghul is being appointed as director of the ISI.

### AFP Gives Further Details

*BK2505112089 Hong Kong AFP in English 1106 GMT 25 May 89*

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Text] Islamabad, May 25 (AFP)—Lieutenant General Hamid Gul, chief of the powerful Pakistani Military Intelligence and a proponent of a military victory by the Afghan mujahidin, has been sacked, sources close to the Defence Ministry said Thursday.

Lt Gen Gul, 52, a close associate of late President Mohammed Ziaul Haq, will be replaced as chairman of the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) by Retired General

Shamsur Rahman Kalloo in a major shake-up of the organisation which has been deeply involved in Afghan affairs, local press reports said.

Press reports quoting reliable sources said Major General Khalid Latif Moghul is being appointed ISI director, replacing Brigadier General Imtiaz Ahmed, who was transferred two months ago.

Observers said Mr Kalloo, who retired three years ago, is seen as a career military man without ties to the Zia clique.

They said he is also prepared to tackle persistent problems between India and Pakistan, which have regularly traded accusations of supporting extremist groups in each other's territory.

The move marks a change in Pakistan's handling of the Afghan question, over which Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, who came to power December 1, is seeking more direct control.

Ms Bhutto said several times last week she favoured a negotiated settlement of the 10-year-old conflict in Afghanistan.

The move to replace Lt Gen Gul and work towards a peaceful solution to the impasse was probably endorsed by the Army's top brass and Washington, experts said.

Lt Gen Gul, who has often been accused of manipulating mujahidin resistance groups for his own purposes, opposed the signing of the Geneva accords between Pakistan and Afghanistan in April 1988 which paved the way for the Soviet withdrawal completed in February this year.

The ISI have, over the last few years, been actively supporting the mujahidin, particularly the fundamentalist parties based in Peshawar, northwest Pakistan, at the expense of the moderates, diplomatic sources said.

The removal of Lt Gen Gul, who was appointed by Gen Ziaul Haq two years ago and only recently received his third general's star, was predictable amid a failed mujahidin siege of the strategic eastern Afghan city of Jalalabad.

Despite logistical support and field advisors provided by the ISI, the mujahidin, who launched their assault on the well-defended city in early March, have been unable to capture Jalalabad, which continues to be resupplied by helicopter and occasional land convoys.

The stalemate in the military situation in Afghanistan more than three months after the Soviet withdrawal has bolstered arguments for a negotiated settlement.

Diplomatic sources here said the United States, which along with Pakistan and Saudi Arabia has been channeling arms to the mujahidin through the ISI, is studying the possibility of reaching a compromise with the Soviet Union over Afghanistan.

### Secretary-Level Talks With India Conclude

*BK2405112089 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1100 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] The Indian home secretary, who led his country's delegation to the secretary-level talks, has described his discussions with Pakistani officials as very useful and constructive. He was talking to newsmen in Islamabad this morning before his departure for home. Mr J.A. Kalyanakrishnan said they had discussed various ways to promote bilateral cooperation in controlling illegal crossings and drug trafficking. He said the next round of talks will be held toward the end of this year.

### Joint Press Release Issued

*BK2405155589 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] Pakistan and India have agreed to take concrete measures to contain illegal drug trafficking, terrorism, smuggling and illicit border crossing along their common border. This agreement was decided upon at the conclusion of the third meeting of the home secretaries of the two countries in Islamabad today. In a joint press release issued at the end of the talks, both sides reaffirmed their governments' determination that both countries would establish good neighborly relations based on cooperation in light of the Simla Agreement.

It was agreed that a solution to the problems like terrorism and smuggling could be found through sincerity and mutual trust. It has been decided that steps will be taken for the border security forces of the two countries to cooperate in curbing unauthorized transborder movement. The border security forces will undertake simultaneous coordinated patrolling along the border of the two countries and patrolling squads will be jointly briefed on essential matters. The concerned officials of the border security forces of both countries will meet next month to finalize the modalities and implementation of the agreement.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the work of the Pakistan-India Committee on Prevention of Drug Trafficking and Smuggling. Both sides also agreed to take steps to deal with absconding criminals.

## Sri Lanka

### Statement Issued on JVP Appeal To Expel IPKF

*BK1905114389 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 19 May 89*

[Text] A statement issued by (John Amaratunge), acting minister of foreign affairs and acting minister of state for defense, says his attention has been drawn to an appeal supposed to have been made by Mr Rohana Wijeweera, leader of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna [JVP—People's Liberation Front]. The following is the full text of the statement:

He [Wijeweera] has called upon the people to drive out the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force] from Sri Lanka. The president and the government are determined to ensure the speedy withdrawal of the IPKF. As pledged in the UNP [United National Party] manifesto, the government is taking necessary measures for this purpose. There is no ambiguity about this. India is equally keen to withdraw the IPKF. In fact, the prime minister of India, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has recently repeated this. This process will be quickened if the government and JVP could initiate a dialogue to restore peace.

Why is our president keen to have a dialogue? Because it is through a dialogue that respective parties will be able to cross-check their own information. It is only by realizing the true position that we will be able to arrive at concensus and take necessary steps. A dialogue is also useful to reach concensus on all other issues raised by the JVP. Instead of accusing each other, let us speak with each other. Let us understand each other better and let us listen to each other.

It is now well known that the process of dialogue helped immensely in settling some of the issues connected with our universities. They contributed in a big way toward reopening them. It is the desire of the government to continue this dialogue until long outstanding problems of the universities are also resolved.

Today, all are greatly concerned with the climate of fear, suspicion, and insecurity in our country. Killings are frequent. Public life is often disrupted. They occur widely. The only result is a chain of fruitless accusations and counter-accusations. Many different names figure as those responsible. The truth will be revealed only through a dialogue. Peace-loving people are convinced that the process of dialogue will promote peace. The president, therefore, reiterates that he is prepared to meet the JVP leadership or their accredited representatives. He personally assures them their safety and security. Relevant in this context are the current discussions between the government and the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam]. The dialogue began with no preconditions whatsoever. It has brought about an immediate and positive impact on the situation in the north and east. After many years the process of consultation has begun regarding the problems of the north and the east. This brightens the prospect of peace. Hope has reentered people's lives. This is the ideal time to negotiate a reconciliation.

**Security Situation in Sammanturai Area Reviewed**

*BK2405123389 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 24 May 89*

[Text] The security situation in the Sammanturai area in particular and the Eastern Province in general was reviewed at a meeting chaired by President Premadasa at the Presidential Secretariat yesterday [23 May]. The meeting was convened at the request of Minister of Trade and Shipping A. R. Mansoor; Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology A.C.S. Hameed; and MP for Digamadulla District M.A. Abdul Majid.

The delegation alleged that several armed attackers from outside have engaged in the killing of innocent Muslim people, looting and setting fire to their houses in several villages in and around Sammanturai during the last 3 or 4 days. It was said that the IPKF [Indian Peacekeeping Force], which was in charge of the security of the area, has not been able to curb the violence satisfactorily. It was said that the people of the area had been demanding that the IPKF be replaced with the Sri Lanka Army and police in providing security to them.

The president directed that all measures be taken to bring the situation under control within 24 hours. The president also appointed a 3-member committee consisting of the Army commander, the inspector general of police and the military liaison officer of the Indian High Commission to proceed to Sammanturai area to inquire and submit a report on the actual ground situation by this afternoon. He also instructed the secretary to the minister of labor and social welfare and the secretary to the minister of state for rehabilitation and reconstruction to proceed to the area and provide emergency assistance by way of food and shelter to the affected families.

Indian High Commissioner L. Mehrotra assured the president that everything possible would be done to bring the situation under control and that the IPKF would do their very best to ensure that normalcy returns to the Sammanturai area. He also said that he would appeal to all sections in the area to cooperate with the IPKF and the Sri Lanka security forces in restoring peace and normalcy in the affected areas. The president said that it was necessary that the IPKF should win the confidence and goodwill of the people of the area in the spirit of the India-Sri Lanka accord.

The ministerial delegation comprising Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology A.C.S. Hameed; Minister of Industries Ranil Wickremasinghe; and Minister of Housing and Construction Sirisena Cooray met the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] delegation comprising A.S. Balasingham, Jogratnam Yogi and Parama Moorthi. At yesterday's talks, the LTTE conveyed their concern on the recent developments in the Sammanturai area and said that a full and free investigation must be conducted to determine the causes and those responsible for the unrest. The main talks centered around colonization, particularly in the Eastern Province. They maintained that since independence, there has been continuous colonization in the Eastern Province and that these colonization schemes were state-sponsored. They were of the view that colonization has changed the social pattern and ethnic composition in some of the Tamil-speaking areas. They also said that since the talks have begun, the IPKF has intensified its operations which has brought about untold hardship to innocent unarmed people. They pointed out that the emergency has been lifted. The proscription placed on them has left. But unfortunately, these facts have not been brought to the notice of the people clearly. The talks are continuing.

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